The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1874. NO. 208.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Amendment of the Contested Election Bill.

Passage of the Geological Survey Bill and the Free Pass Bill.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURGH, May 13, 1874.
SENATE.

The following House bills passed finally:

Act defining the duties of directors of the poor.

Act regulating the granting of free passes.

Amended act for the annexation of boroughs or townships adjacent to cities.

Act directing the manner in which Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more judges to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions.

At the afternoon session a debate took place on the Contested Election bill. The bill was amended and laid over for printing.

The act extending the provisions of an act entitled "A supplement to an act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings," approved June 16, 1836, so far as relates to certain counties, approved May 1st, 1861, to all counties, passed finally.

The remainder of the session was occupied on bills on second readings.

HOUSE.

The House worked faithfully all day with the hall at bake-oven heat and passed finally the several railroad bills, which created considerable debate.

The Senate Geological Survey bill passed after considerable "skirmishing." Mr. Brockway asserted that it would cost one million dollars.

The Fress Pass bill, as amended by the Senate, passed finally.

At the evening session, the Senate bill authorizing notaries to appoint deputies, passed finally.

Mr. Ruan's bill to appoint a commission to prepare amendments for the new Constitution, passed—yeas 62, nays 31.

An act authorizing the Auditor General to settle outstanding claims for the Constitutional Convention passed.

The Mineral Water Bottle bill created debate. Mr. Newmyer stated that it was the Philadelphia bill it made general. It passed finally by a vote of 54 to 20.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, May 12, 1874.

The two Houses have been hard at work yesterday and to-day, and have worked up a great deal of pending legislation. All the bills ready for final action in either House have been disposed of, and both Houses are abreast of their work.

The bill for the creation of a commission to select school books for the State, was killed in the House on Monday. The foreign publishers of school books had been very busy for a few days, and whatever arguments they may have used, they were successful. The school boards were the only remonstrants against this bill, and the people, who were to be benefited by its passage, have been disregarded. The bill, if passed, would have secured them school books at one-half their present price; but what are the interests of the people, in comparison with the interests of the book publishers? The latter are the predominant interest, *here*, at least, and the people will be heard only when they speak out, and say what they really mean.

In the Senate, yesterday and to-day, the following bills passed finally, all House bills except where otherwise noted.

Senate bill, An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

A supplement to An act, entitled An act to establish the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania, approved the 5th day of June, 1873, authorizing the trustees to expend certain funds to promote mechanical instruction in existing colleges.

An act to authorize the collection of poor tax from unseated lands.

A further supplement to An act approved April 15, A. D. 1858, entitled An act relating to inspections.

An act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes and places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

An act to repeal An act approved April 10, 1872, entitled An act to repeal the road laws of McKean county, and to restore the provisions of the general road law, as passed in A. D. 1902, and the supplements thereto, to said county.

An act supplementary to the act, approved July 18, A. D. 1868, entitled An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, providing the manner in which demand or notice may be made.

A further supplement to the act approved May 4, A. D. 1864, entitled An act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

An act to authorize the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guard to assist the civil authorities in suppressing the recent riot in Susquehanna county.

An act appropriating the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the Girard College Hospital at Philadelphia, for the purpose of improving its buildings.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writs of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of Erie and Wayne counties.

An act to make appropriations for pensions and gratuities not provided for by act of Congress.

An act for the relief of the children of Mary E. Prosser, widow of Holden L. Prosser, late of McKean county, and of the United States army.

An act making an appropriation for State Normal schools.

Senate bill to provide for settlement and collection of compensation for railroad companies for railroads located in county bridges.

An act for the relief of Captain Richard Budd.

An act to reimburse J. G. White, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School of Mercer, Pennsylvania, for clothing of soldiers' orphans over ten years of age, on account of the State.

Senate bill to apportion taxes upon unseated lands.

An act providing for the publication of the minutes of the Board of War and Navy Board of the State of Pennsylvania, and other original papers, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, heretofore unpublished.

Senate bill supplementary to an act entitled An act relating to the inspection of domestic distilled spirits, approved April 15, A. D. 1858.

An act for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations, advertisements, and articles of indecent or immoral use, and of obscene advertisements of patent medicines and articles for producing abortion.

An act fixing the fees of county commissioners.

An act fixing the pay of road and bridge viewers and reviewers, and appointed commissioners, to run township lines, and to divide boroughs into wards, and township division lines, and surveyors in this Commonwealth.

Senate bill to provide for the registry and countersigning of all notes or bills issued by any bank or banking company incorporated under any general or special law of this Commonwealth.

Senate bill authorizing municipal corporations to give security and thereupon proceed with the opening, widening or straightening of streets, lanes or alleys, before making compensation for damages.

The following bills were postponed indefinitely:

Senate bill, supplement to an act to incorporate the Myerstown bank.

Senate bill, to exempt property from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent.

House bill, fixing the fees of county commissioners (at three dollars per day).

The bill to fix the salaries of judges was called up in Senate to-day, and the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for general amendment upon it. Various amendments were offered to increase the salaries of Supreme Judges, etc., and voted down, when Mr. Wallace offered an amendment to pay the judges the same salaries as they are now receiving. This was amended by Mr. Strang by adding "the amount they are now receiving *from the State*." This was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was agreed to. On coming out of committee, however, the report was rejected, which brought the bill again before the Senate as reported from the Finance Committee. Mr. McClure then moved to increase the salary of the Chief Justice to $8,500 and the other Supreme Judges to $8,000. This was not agreed to, yeas 15, nays 16, and Mr. McClure then moved to postpone the bill, which was agreed to.

The plain purpose, with regard to this bill, was to kill it, by overloading it with amendments which rendered it obnoxious. The friends of large salaries have an idea that if no bill is passed on the subject, the old salaries will be paid, under old laws; and they therefore prefer to kill the bill, by postponing it, unless they can frame it to suit themselves. The country Senators were determined that, if the city judges were to have large salaries, the county judges should have their salaries raised also; and believing that the salaries of one could not be raised without raising all, the friends of the city judges prefer to kill the bill and trust to existing laws for a general rise in salaries.

The Senate to-day passed all House bills before it on first and second reading, and the House did the same with Senate bills. This brings the work of both Houses well up, and all the important bills not yet acted on finally will be disposed of to-morrow by conference committees. The bill for the organization of cities, the Appropriation bill, the Salary bill and the Appropriation bill are all in the hands of conference committees, and will be disposed of finally to-morrow or Thursday. Very few important bills are as yet in the House.

In the House, yesterday, Senate bills on first and second reading were acted on, and bills on third reading were acted on to-day. The following, all Senate bills, passed finally:

An act to cure defective acknowledgment of deeds by husband and wife of the property of the wife.

An act to provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plankroad companies within this Commonwealth, over which such portions of their roads as may lie within the limits of any incorporated city.

An act to permit certain county companies not organized for the purposes of corporate profit, to take and hold any grant, donation or bequest of property for the uses herein mentioned.

An act to authorize the boards of revision in the cities of this Commonwealth to appoint additional assessors.

An act to add the Indiana Normal School of Pennsylvania.

An act for the relief of Rebecca Stock, a resident of Mill Creek township, Lancaster county, widow of Conrad A. Stock, a soldier of the war of 1812.

An act to provide for the custody of insane persons charged with and acquitted or convicted of crime.

An act to enable railroads, canals or other transportation companies to accept of the terms of the seventeenth article of the Constitution, adopted the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873.

An act relative to service of process upon the stockholders of corporations in actions brought to charge the stockholders for debts of the corporation.

An act relating to accounts of the several county officers of this Commonwealth.

An act relating to holding of criminal courts in the county of Philadelphia.

An act declaring what offices are incompatible.

An act to fix the salaries of county officers in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

An act making an appropriation toward cleaning out the channel of the Susquehanna river between Shamokin dam and Harrisburg.

Joint resolution providing for the settlement and payment of certain claims arising under an act, entitled An act providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Steam Boilers in the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia, by the Governor of the Commonwealth, approved May 8, A. D. 1871.

An act making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Society for alleviating the miseries of public persons.

An act relating to the appointment of Inspectors, directors, managers, trustees, auditors and other officers of corporations or public boards by the courts.

A supplement to an act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers, approved April 15, 1854.

An act to repeal the third section of An act for the making of a State road in the counties of Schuylkill and Dauphin, approved the 7th day of April, A. D. 1869, and the supplement to the said act, approved the 27th day of February, A. D. 1872.

An act authorizing common carriers, factors and others to sell goods, wares, merchandise and other property unclaimed upon which they have a lien.

An act in relation to suits for wages, preventing stay of execution on judgments obtained for one hundred and fifty dollars or less.

An act to authorize the courts to confirm the title to lands where the conveyances are defective, and where the purchase money has been paid.

An act relating to livery stable keepers, from the Senate, was lost, yeas 42, nays 42.

The House, this afternoon, passed all bills before it on first and second reading, and has a large calendar of Senate bills for final action to-morrow, embracing over sixty bills. The most of these will pass. The Senate has fewer House bills to act on, and has not over sixty to act on to-morrow and Thursday.

Mr. Rutan's resolution to recall the Centennial Appropriation bill from the Governor was abandoned, because it was found that a two-third vote would be necessary to reconsider it, and that could not be had.

The bill relative to inspections, continuing the present inspection laws and giving the power of appointment to the courts, passed the Senate on Monday, but failed in the House, as it did not reach there till Tuesday, and for single objection, there, would carry it over under the rules. The Senate accordingly recalled it, and sent it to the Judiciary Committee to sleep the sleep of death.

The Bank bill is pending in the House, and the contested election bill in the Senate, but both are measures in which to pass, and these are the only important bills yet in debate. The bill relative to the salaries of county officers, in counties of over 150,00 inhabitants, has gone into Conference Committee. The House struck out several important sections, which will probably be restored, and the bill will pass, nearly as originally reported.

The city is overrun with military men, and and the air is resonant with the sounds of drum and fife. It is impossible to write coolly, amid all this excitement, and I will leave to my other correspondent, here, the task of describing what is going on among the military men. SPECIAL.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The National Encampment at Harrisburg.

The Objects of the Organization.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, May 13, 1874.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in the Opera House at eleven o'clock this morning. The following officers were present: Commander-in-Chief Charles Devens, Jr.; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Jno. R. Gobla; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Edward Ferguson; Surgeon General, Hans Powell; Chaplain-in-Chief, Augustus Woodbury; Adjutant General, H. R. Sibley; Quartermaster General, A. B. R. Sprague; Inspector General, W. W. Brown; Judge Advocate General, W. W. Douglass.

After prayer by the Chaplain-in-Chief, General Devens delivered the annual address. After congratulating the delegates on their meeting under such favorable auspices, the General proceeded to defend the order from various charges that had been brought against it. It had been said that all secret societies are dangerous in a Republican government, but such remarks could have no applicability to an order based upon principles of well known as this. It has no obligation that any citizen soldier cannot take without hesitation. It has no political bearing or significance, and any effort made to turn to any such object would be resisted with their utmost resolution. Let all members freely maintain their own opinions upon politics, but let it be understood that the organization has no political system except those principles of devotion to liberty, law, the Constitution and the Union. The aims of the Order are to strengthen the ties which naturally exist between men who have suffered together to honor the memory of those who have passed away, to the end that the living may be encouraged to imitate their examples. Besides these objects the Order aims to secure the just recognition of the rights of all living soldiers and suitable provision for the widows and orphans of the fallen. During the past year $35,000 has been expended in charity, than which none ever did more good. Five thousand six hundred have been mustered in during the past year. A cash balance of over three thousand dollars remains in the general treasury. The speaker concluded as follows: The motto which our Order bears, of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, is the brief summoning of its principles. Let us endeavor that all we may do shall tend to the strengthening and brightening of that chain of friendship which should unite all those who have offered their lives in a great and holy cause, to the forwarding of those charities of which the distressed and broken-hearted, or those whom they have left behind them, stand so much in need, and to the old spirit of loyalty and devotion to our common country.

At a subsequent business meeting, General Devens was reelected Commander-in-Chief, General Jaredine was elected Senior Vice Commander, and Colonel Gould Junior Vice Commander. The staff officers will probably be reappointed. The reelection of General Devens as Commander-in-Chief is at once a sign of the confidence reposed in him, and a guaranty of the continued prosperity of the Order. His public speeches this week have been by far the best that have been made. He is, by disposition and social gift, a man who knows him, a scholar, soldier and gentleman, in the broadest and best sense of the word.

There was a visible thinning out of strangers this morning and afternoon, few remaining who are not actively concerned in the Grand Army of the Republic. General Sheridan left for the West by the fast line at 5:15 p. m. Senator John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, arrived on Tuesday, and has been the guest of George Bergner.

The Banquet.

The banquet of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at the Lochiel this evening at nine o'clock. Strange to say, though the third that has taken place this week, it was the most spirited and enthusiastic of the number. The members of this Order are among the most earnest of all the survivors of the rebellion. They remember to the best purpose the sufferings which the war has entailed, and are most mindful of the results of our victory.

The proceedings to-night were more orderly than those of the preceding banquets, and better opportunity was given for speech-making. The first toast was, "The President of the United States," and was responded to by General Underwood, of Massachusetts. He announced himself as a Federal office-holder, a position of which he was only less proud than of his military career. He spoke of the soldier President, and briefly sketched his career of undying renown.

Gen. Burnside, Gen. Wagner and Col. Hilliard, of Illinois spoke to "The Grand Army of the Republic." The hearty responses to their hopeful sentiments in regard to the Order showed the living flame of enthusiasm among the members.

"The Imperial Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: may it always have as able exponents in the field and in the State as it has at present." This was the toast to which Governor Hartranft responded. In making his remarks modesty he spoke more of the honor the city and State took for the visiting soldiers than of anything he or the Commonwealth had done. He was, as always, cordially received.

Private Perry, of New York, spoke to "The Soldiers of the late Rebellion." He referred to the work of the private in the war, and showed an empty sleeve as his title to the breyet rank of high private.

General Robinson, of New York, spoke to "The Army and Navy of the United States." He claimed that we had the best navy in the world and no ships. He was acquainted with many officers, and assured his comrades that they were as good fellows as they. As to the army, he took for granted all present knew all about that. If we had had an army of fifty thousand in 1861, there would have been no war of the rebellion. He thought our regular army entitled to the respect of the nation.

"Our Dead Comrades," was drunk by all present, standing, the band playing an exquisite dirge. At the close of the very impressive ceremony, Chaplain Woodbury spoke in response. This is the first time this toast has been announced this week. The response was an eloquent tribute to the valor of the Grand Army, which has the advance in the march which is allotted to all mortals.

The regular toasts ended here, but several irregular sentiments followed and were responded to by comrades, who kept up the interest of the occasion in full measure till the time at which the dispatch closes.

An excursion to the battlefield of Gettysburg is planned for to-morrow. The excursionists will leave here at five A. M., inspect the whole field and return the same day.

This closes all the festivities of the week.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., May 12, 1874.
THE NINTH CORPS BANQUET.

My last report ended before the banquet, a short account of which went by telegraph last night. I must now try to transcribe some of the good things said on that occasion. First, Burnside beamed upon us with an exceedingly neat little speech. Rhode Island was a small State, and outsiders might not know that he was spoken of for the office of United States Senator. The gentlemen at home who had charge of him had only allowed him to leave the State on condition that he would be discreet and not commit himself by any public speech. They had sent a lot of fellows along with him to see that he obeyed instructions. Under these circumstances, he had no confidence in his ability to say the right thing. He was like the Wisconsin soldier whom his Colonel found skulking to the rear in the midst of an engagement. When asked why he was retreating, the soldier said, "I'm not sick: I'm not wounded, and I ain't scared: but I haven't got a darned bit of confidence in my Colonel." And so Honest Ambrose excused himself from making a speech, and, after expressing his delight at being present, put the meeting into the hands of the toastmaster.

GENERAL O. B. WILCOX

spoke for the President of the United States. He thought he had heard of that toast before, and it was hard to say anything very new in connection with it. There had been a great many Presidents. The first was G. Washington, who couldn't tell a whopper and never belonged to the Ninth Army Corps. If that corps had been in existence at so early a day, and Washington had not followed Burnside, he would never have been President of the United States. Here the General threw in an anecdote about Burnside without any apparent logical sequence. He met Burnside at Benny Havens' West Point resort, one evening, and in the course of conversation Burnside confided to him as follows: "Wilcox, I'm not a very religious man myself, and it is necessary that I should have a religious wife. Yes, sir, she must be religious, if she's nothing but a Rabbi." The General closed with an eloquent eulogy on President Grant, who, he thought, was the peer of any of his predecessors in the very essential matter of common sense.

GOVERNOR HARTANFT

responded to "The State of Pennsylvania." The Ninth Corps originated with the Burnside Expedition, to which Pennsylvania sent one regiment. After that others were added till the Corps contained 16,000 of Pennsylvania's choicest troops. The State was therefore specially interested in the history and future of the Ninth Corps. As for himself, his military history was identified with that of the old Ninth. No army society was so enthusiastic as this, and it was because of the love and reverence the members all had for its gallant chief.

GENERAL CRAWFORD

spoke for the Grand Army of the Republic. He had made so many speeches at army reunions that he began to feel like the professional "howlers" of Ireland, who attend every funeral and do the weeping. So he had resolved to keep quiet on this occasion, but the inspiration had seized him, and he could not resist. It was as when a gentleman came home late one night and found his wife sitting up for him. "How could you be so late?" she said, reproachfully: "I've set up till my head swims round like a top." "So does mine," he replied. "Rely upon it, it's something in the air up here." He was thankful for the compliment of the Grand Army of the Republic, but his duty was to unite all the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union armies, without distinction of State, nationality, grade or rank. He is destitute of the associations which a corps society calls up, but he believed it was doing a good and valuable work.

GENERAL SIMON G. GRIFFIN

spoke to "The Army and Navy." He narrated a touching incident of the fearful struggle before Petersburg, of soldiers going across the exposed field to bring water for their comrades lying on the ground far in front of their line. He said not one man who started with canteens failed to return, unless killed by the enemy while crossing. This, he said, was the strongest exhibition of bravery he had witnessed during the war.

GENERAL ROBERT PATTERSON

was then introduced as one of the heroes of the Mexican war, to respond to "Army Reunions." He said he knew the benefit of such gatherings. It brought the scattered friends, of families, of soldiers, and of these States now and forever. He believed that if he could be invested and summoned to meet the Ninth Corps, and then of eight others, he would outlive Methusaleh by a thousand years.

The above will give you an idea of the tone of the meeting. It was hugely enjoyed by all, and kept up till almost some time before the assemblage dispersed.

Second Day's Proceedings.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

At the splendid meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Music Hall, this morning, many notable speeches were made by notable persons, and I will give you a summary of the most important.

GENERAL M'DOWELL

opened the exercises with congratulations to the Society upon the place chosen for their meeting. He did not know of any State in the Union which had done more towards forming the Army of the Potomac than Pennsylvania. The Secretary of War, at the breaking out of the war, was the honored and venerable simon Cameron. Under his direction the foundation of that army was sent to Washington, and supplies of every kind were sent forward as needed. He pictured the scenes of Pennsylvania, because two of the greatest battles of the war were fought upon its soil.

GOVERNOR HARTANFT

then made the address of welcome. It was one of his best efforts, and was received with marked favor. He said the Commonwealth was not unmindful of the honor conferred upon her by the selection of the Capital city as the place of the reunion of 1874. He need not speak of the feelings of friendship and hospitality which the citizens of Harrisburg felt, for evidences of it were in the streets and upon the housetops. What they saw here was the sentiment, not only of the people of the State towards the grand old Army of the Potomac. When he first crossed the Potomac in 1861, intending to invade the State, the army compelled him to fight a few miles from the river, and then rested and place himself on the defensive, and thus saved the State from invasion and waste. In 1863, he again crossed the state line, with this city as his objective point, but the army drove the General behind his works to fight. He chose to fight. His successes on the first and second days flushed his army with confidence, and Lee, losing his wonted prudence, hurled 18,000 of his choicest troops against your unbroken positions. To have resisted that attack (and of Americans, too,) is the proudest act of the Army of the Potomac. If it was right for Lee at Spottsylvania ten years ago this day, it is right to meet to-day. It was right to meet on the hills of Gettysburg and on the banks of the Antietam, if it certainly not wrong to meet here that Pennsylvania may do honor to her heroic children. The Governor closed with the words of welcome already telegraphed.

GENERAL SHERMAN

said he was a visitor, merely, but he never came to any meeting of this kind that he did not receive instruction, pleasure and profit. This meeting had been especially pleasant to him. Though he was not a member of the Society there were no differences between them. Our war had extended over a whole hemisphere, and it was necessary that there should be different armies and corps, but all with the same object and purpose. Never in the world was there such a magnificent example of war as when the Army of the Potomac was in front, the other armies in waiting, and the signal was sent by telegraph to all the armies "go in." There was a battlefield one thousand miles in length and perfect co-operation throughout the whole. Every movement of the Western army was echoed all along the line. You felt in your bones every sound of our guns. We were glad we were coming. We of the West claim a common kindred with you. We were going to Richmond as well as you. We knew the devil was there, and we wanted to see him before we died. And though we didn't get there in time to see more than the throes of death, we were satisfied he was dead. The General referred to the subject of reconciliation with the South. We do not boast over a fallen foe; but the victory is ours, and we are entitled to it. We ask the South to come forward and join in a common history; but we claim that ours was the right cause. We fought for the true flag, the star spangled banner, and long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave! The star s of our flag look down upon men not only free, but brave, and that is the kind of men to make this nation what it should be. Pennsylvania stands as the type of such men—brave, manly, and generous.

GENERAL SHERIDAN

indorsed cordially all that General Sherman had said, especially that part in regard to our differences with the South. He thought it not worth while to pay so much attention to single these differences. He was willing to shake hands with the Confederates, but didn't think it worth while to make any great display about it. He would not hold public meetings to show how anxious he was—particularly as they did not seem so anxious to shake hands as he was.

GENERAL HANCOCK

expressed his pleasure at meeting his comrades in his native State. He had never dreamed here for fear his vote might be challenged, but he assured the visiting strangers that they would be treated as their choicest friends would wish them to be. The arrangements were so perfect that he suspected Hartranft had put his well drilled and organized regiment (the Fifty-first) at the work of entertainment, with himself at their head.

GENERAL WARREN

responded to loud calls for a speech, by coming forward and saying that it was the first army meeting I ever attended. I do not feel willing at this time to give utterance to the thoughts I have." It has been impossible not to see that the General has chosen to make himself feel ore at home all day. His corps (the Fifth) met this morning, and he was present, but declined to say anything more than that "he had not come for him to speak." At the opening of the public exercises this morning, he took a seat in the audience and persisted in his refusal to take a seat on the stage till his refusal was likely to create a riot among his corps and other comrades. He was greeted with the most extraordinary cheering on every possible occasion, but remained unmoved to the end. If he was unjustly treated at Five Forks, it was not by his corps, and they had a right to express him some manner public expression of his interest in them than he vouchsafed to-day.

SECRETARY BELKNAP

made a model speech, claiming recognition only as a Western soldier, and asking only the rights of friendship exercised between brethren.

GENERAL DEVENS

is the best speaker we have heard this week. He spoke eloquently of the historic importance of Pennsylvania, alluding to Washington at Braddock's Fields and to the battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg, and eulogizing Meade, Reynolds and Hancock.

GENERAL GARFIELD

spoke of the co-operation between the armies of the East and West, how the Eastern lent Burnside and Hooker and their corps to the Western, and how the latter returned the favor with Grant and Sheridan. Sherman—they never could keep him quiet, and he went himself roaming through the country at will. No one army did the work, but all worked together.

SENATOR CAMERON

said he had never been in the army or helped to win a battle, but as a citizen of Harrisburg for so long that he had forgotten how many years it was, he would say he was glad to see the soldiers here. He helped to make up the largest army ever organized in the same length of time. Eight hundred and forty-seven thousand men had been put into the field fully armed and equipped before he left the War Department. It had been said that he allowed too much to be paid for beef and guns; but he thought it better that men should have high-priced guns than none at all—better they should have dear beef than die of starvation. He remembered with pride the part Pennsylvania had taken in the inception of the recent military operations. The Senator concluded by saying that the time had come to forgive the South. They had suffered more than us, and when they were willing to forget the war we should do so as well.

GENERAL M'DOWELL

closed the speech-making with a tribute to General Scott (on whose staff he had served a long time), and gave some interesting facts regarding the veteran General's plan of campaign at the beginning of the rebellion. Scott did not intend to operate in Virginia at all, but thought the great struggle would be for the possession of the Mississippi and its mouth. It was Cameron and Lincoln who were really the fathers of the Army of the Potomac.

This closed the public exercises of the society, which adjourned to meet at the Lochiel for the parting banquet.

Jr.

FROM PANAMA.

Barbarous Outrages on a British Vice Consul---Flight and Death of the Brutal Perpetrator.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A Panama letter of May 3d says: The foreign residents on the Pacific coast are Spaniards. On account of the tragedy that has occurred at San Jose de Guatamala, it appears that the Commandante of that post, Colonel Gonazles, had some personal difficulty with H. B. M.'s Vice Consul, John Magee, in reference to clearance for vessels lying in port. They had exchanged blows on the street. April 24th, Gonazles summoned Magee to come to his office. The latter excused himself, and alleged that lameness prevented his walking. A party of armed soldiers were sent to bring him dead or alive. Magee was pressed and thrown into a cart, and jolted over the stones to the government headquarters here. Gonazles, not daring to shoot, took the butt of his pistol and struck his prisoner violently in the face, heaping on him, in the meantime, every obscene epithet. At the same time the Commandante declared that he should receive four hundred lashes, and if he survived this torture, he should be shot the next morning. The unfortunate Vice-Consul virtually invoked protection from his flag, and the remonstrance of Mr. James, United States Consul Agent, was also disregarded by the Commandante. The Pacific Mail steamship Arizona arrived at San Jose from San Francisco at noon, but its presence will not keep the Commandante from his purpose. He seized the telegraph station, planted two cannon on the wharf that commanded the Arizona as she lay at anchor, and then proceeded to work out his own plans. At four o'clock in the afternoon Magee was brought out, stripped of his coat and vest, and made to prostrate on the stone floor. Four soldiers sat on his hands, feet and head, and four others proceeded to administer lashes with rattan sticks. Commandante Cooley kept tally of the stripes. After two hundred lashes had been inflicted, the victim became insensible, and the surgeon of the port interfered in behalf of the man who would die if his torture was continued. Thereupon the remaining two hundred lashes were postponed until the next morning, immediately before the hour appointed for the execution. Magee was then taken back to his cell. With a hellish refinement of cruelty the Commandante visited his victim several times during the night, and placed the muzzle of his revolver against Magee's temples, asking, "Why don't I shoot you?" and "Don't you want me to put you out of your misery?" Rumors of these extraordinary proceedings had reached Salvador, and a detachment of troops, under General Solona, was dispatched to San Jose to investigate. These came in sight just as Magee had been placed in position to receive the remaining two hundred lashes. The Commandante, seeing his downfall at hand, ordered his soldiers to fire upon Magee. They refused, and he then fled by the Arizona. He was followed by a boat bearing an order from General Solona, but the latter was on the steamer Arizona, to secure him and return him to shore; but as Gonazles was ascending the side of the steamer he was fired upon by some of the passengers, three shots taking effect on different parts of his body. He managed to get into his boat and wading the ashoal, but little over a few hours. No clue to the person who fired on the Commandante could be found. The log of the Arizona notes that the shots were fired by persons on the Panama R. R. passengers. Great fears of a serious outbreak were expressed, and the steamer's guns were loaded and turned upon the town. The United States Minister at Salvador, Williamson, sent a dispatch ordering the detention of the steamer, but the Captain, considering the safety of the ship, left, leaving the ship until the safety of the foreign residents was assured, decided to disregard it, and sailed for Panama on the 26th of April.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed an act to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the act of April 23, for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river.

PROPOSED REIMBURSEMENT FOR A WAR CONTRIBUTION.

An argument was made before the Committee on War Claims, to-day, in favor of paying the citizens of Frederick, Maryland, $200,000 reimbursement for contributions of the same sum levied upon the citizens by the Confederates during the rebellion. This sum is asked for, not on legal grounds, but as an act of grace in view of the long services and sufferings of Frederick, and the fact that at the time the Confederates entered the city the Maryland troops were absent fighting in the Union army.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Poisoning at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., May 13, 1874.

Rudolph Thiede died this morning from the effects of poison. It will be remembered that this family, consisting of Thiede, his wife, and one boarder were all taken sick at the same time, a few days ago. Each was suspected of poisoning the others. The coroner returned a verdict this afternoon that Thiede came to his death by poison, administered by unknown parties. The wife's testimony to-day was incoherent and unmeaning. Considerable suspicion rests upon her. Further investigation will be held on the 26th. The wife and boarder are held in custody.

Wrecking a Freight Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—An accident occurred on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway last night, by some scoundrel disconnecting a switch at a small station near Crawfordsville. The engine and nine freight cars were wrecked, and the engineer and fireman seriously injured.

FIRE RECORD.

Distillery and Malt House—$60,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LIMA O., May 13, 1874.

A large distillery owned by A. Cochran, of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, was entirely destroyed by fire last night, together with its contents, consisting of malt, grain and highwines. Estimated loss $40,000; insured for only $2,500. The malt house adjoining, owned by William Green, also caught fire from the distillery, and was destroyed in a few moments. The loss will exceed $20,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Newspaper Office Burned.

CLARINDA, Iowa, May 13.—The office of the *Herald*, the Republican paper here, was entirely consumed by fire last night. Nothing was saved but the subscription and account books. Loss about $5,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Woolen Mill in New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—A large woolen mill in Beverly, N. J., owned by T. Birkhead, was burned this morning. Loss not ascertained.

State of County Affairs at Chillicothe.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CHILLICOTHE, O., May 13, 1874.

The committee appointed by the court have been examining the county affairs and records, and will recover misappropriations amounting to $75,000. This is not actual embezzlement, but is due to culpable carelessness and favoritism on the part of the commissioners. It extends over a series of years. In consequence, the commissioners now take the other tack, and refuse payment of orders of the court, etc. The fees of Drs. Miller, McKee and Waddle, for attendance on the Blackburn trial and giving evidence, were refused. Commissioner Reed has employed the county trustees from drawing their salary. This naturally stirs up aggrieved parties, and numberless suits are threatened.

Temperance Question at Washington Court House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, May 5, 1874.

The beer ordinance was repealed by order of the new Council yesterday. The temperance workers are not discouraged. One saloon has been opened.

THE following patent has been recently granted for hardening steel: The object is to heat to a red heat by any of the ordinary methods for uniform heating. It is then chilled by the action of a strong blast of air or gas. By suitable variations in the strength of the blast, and the temperature of the air, any required degree of hardness may be obtained. After this the substance is tempered as desired.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Members Anxious for Adjournment.

Disposition to Expedite Business.

DEBATE ON THE FINANCE BILL.

PROBABLE VICTORY FOR THE INFLATIONISTS.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR AID.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1874.

Progress on Appropriation Bills.

Warm weather proves an excellent antidote to the voluability of Senators and Representatives. By general consent it has been decided in the House to dispose of the remaining Appropriation bills to the exclusion of all other business. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which is always held until the last, in order to accommodate all floating subjects of appropriation, is still in committee, but, if necessary, could be finished up in five days. General Garfield, to-day, expressed the opinion that the House would, from present indications of the feelings of members, be ready to adjourn before July 4th. This outlook is rather discouraging to those having bills before Congress, but it certainly is a favorable prospect for the people at large. The Senate seems to entertain the same

Disposition to Expedite Business

as exists in the House, but as long as there is a chance for a debate on any subject, the Senate is a very uncertain body.

Debate on the Finance Bill.

A very short time after the opening of the debate on the new Finance bill in the Senate, it was evident that the opinions of the sound currency men and expansionists were as far from a reconciliation as ever. The latter persist in refusing to accept the compromise which has been offered them, and all the while they feel their recent discomfiture from the Executive Mansion. Senator Sherman, in explaining the bill, said it was as far as the committee dare go in view of all the circumstances. No sooner had he finished than the inflationists began offensive operations. Senator Logan, who fell into the trap, as he thinks, laid for him on the first bill, evidently had not forgotten the ludicrous figure he then cut as an expounder of finances. He will undoubtedly be on hand as the trap. The inflationists then began operations by voting down Senator Scott's amendment. Upon this the committee heeled great boys. There was discussion on fixing the proportion of legal tender retirement at twenty-five per cent., the Senate adjourned. This will very likely be the case to-morrow, and the amendments tending to inflation. A proposition to abolish the national bank system and to substitute greenbacks for circulation will be offered, but is not likely to pass. There is now every indication that the inflationists will have their own way, and after wasting time in discussion will find themselves foiled by another veto.

Extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The friends of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to-day held an enthusiastic meeting for the purpose of furthering the proposed extension of the canal from Cumberland to the Ohio river, by asking Congressional aid in making the survey of the route. Among those present were Montgomery Blair, President German, of the Canal Company, Frank Cowan, of Pittsburgh, and other gentlemen interested in the development of trade between the great river system of the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic. A committee was appointed, composed of Postmaster M. Blair, Secretary Bowman, President of the Canal Company A. P. German, ex-Mayor

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

A CHICAGO paper speaks of the Centennial as "a mongrel world's fair." Wrong: unless the editor of that sheet should happen to be there.

A DAILY newspaper for children is the latest journalistic proposition, and the *Christian Union* seconds the motion. Were there no question of morals involved, we should suggest the *Post*.

A WESTERN Democratic Congressman has secured the WILLIAMS landaulet at private sale, with the view of making stump speeches from it. It is not stated whether he will bray from between the shafts.

IF WE are to have a reciprocity treaty with Canada, let Congress see well to it that it is not like a jug-handle—all on one side, as the old treaty was, and as the free-traders would like to make the new.

THE Democratic organ in this city does not seem to have much faith in the integrity and straightforwardness of General SHERMAN and his fellow members of the HOWARD Court of Inquiry. It is sad.

There is some talk at Washington of securing the passage of a bill releasing the reserves in circulation. Such a measure, it is asserted, the President would sign, and then the finances would be dropped for the session.

THE customs receipts at the port of Philadelphia for the first four months of the present year, amounted to $2,808,143 75, against $2,355,675 74 for the corresponding period last year—indicating an unusually brisk and healthy condition of commerce at that port.

THE railroad business of the country is gradually recovering from the effects of the panic. The earnings of such lines as publish their statements, nineteen in number, show the total earnings in April to have been $5,811,003, an increase of $81,434 over March. Since January 1 the earnings have been $21,651,758.

THE annual meeting of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association is in session at Chicago, the number of delegates, including representatives of railway patents who desire to bring the merits of their inventions before those attending the convention, reaching nearly a thousand. The convention will remain in session during the remainder of the week.

THE Kansas *Farmer* says, in its last issue, that within another year it will be a matter of no small consequence where the National Grange headquarters are located. Judging from the growing dissatisfaction and discord among the members of the Order, it bids fair to become an interesting speculation as to where its hindquarters will be found within that period.

The annual meeting of the Railroad Association of the United States was held in Indianapolis, yesterday. Various subjects of general interest came before the session, among others the report of a committee appointed last year to take action upon the formation of a bureau, to include the compiling of statistics upon the running expenses of railways, and such variety of other information upon railway management as will be of general benefit to all the corporations.

THE ensuing political campaign in our neighboring State of New Jersey promises to be an unusually lively one. The State is quite evenly divided, politically, and both parties will doubtless put forward their best men, so as to command the support of that considerable body of citizens who have no special fealty to either party. The Republicans are bringing forward excellent candidates for nomination, and with the harmony now existing in the party a decisive victory is anticipated.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* sappishly asks why, if General HOWARD is guiltless of wrong-doing, the Court of Inquiry should commend him to the "sympathy" as well as to the confidence, of his associates in the army? The answer is plain. Anybody who has been hounded with calumny from the Democratic press, and knows the depths of malignant rancor to which papers like the *Enquirer* can descend, is entitled to the "sympathy" of fair-minded men of all classes and conditions.

IT APPEARS that the United States is about to engage in the manufacture of boilers for their ironclads. The Congressional Committee on Military Affairs have agreed to report in favor of the admission of four or six young men from the Argentine Republic into the Academy at West Point. Two other South American Republics will shortly make an application for a similar favor, and it is thought probable that the remaining South American States will before long prefer like requests.

ONE of the leading "independent" papers, troubled with a melancholy foreboding that the inventive genius of the country is dying out, because there have been no great inventions, like the steamboat, the telegraph, or the sewing machine, for the last fifteen or twenty years. Tush, man! there is no reason why you should worry. Think of the splendid exhibitions of inventive faculty in the way of lying and traduction, which the "independent" press has given within the last quarter of that period, even.

ABOUT the only noticeable difference in trade, this spring, from that of any other season, at the leading lake ports, consists, it is said, in the receipts and shipments of wheat. Heretofore, these have been very heavy during a few weeks early in spring, but this year they have been lessened and anticipated on account of uninterrupted shipments by rail during the entire winter. It is affirmed, however, that the steady flow of currency to the interior to pay for this produce has made money plenty and payments proportionately prompt. As far as they go, these assurances are sufficiently satisfactory.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Press* is mournfully exercised over the annual reunions of our various army associations, such as those which have just been held at Harrisburg; his grounds of objection being that no thorough and cordial union of North and South is possible, except through complete oblivion of the past." This is cowardly as well as puerile. It is not by ignoring the past, but by duly utilizing its stern lessons and profiting from its solemn teachings, that the nation is to become fused in one homogeneous and enduring whole. The wishy-washy sentimentalism of these counterfeit humanitarians is sickening.

FAITH AND PRACTICE.

When, a few days ago, referring to the Homestead atrocity, we denied that religious belief or unbelief had anything to do with the crime, we intended no "fling at religion or religious people," and we should have been much surprised at the imputation, if any manifestation of uncharitableness or of suspicion of evil motives could cause surprise. Nor did the remark imply any disparagement of religion as a "means of restraining the bad passions of men" and of thus promoting the "peace and order of society." Even a moderate degree of attention paid to the tenor of the paragraph and to the connection in which it occurred, would, we suppose, have made any such misconstruction or misapprehension impossible.

Religion, as it controls the passions and regulates the conduct of human beings, does not operate in the way of enchantment or magic, but exerts its influence upon and through the principles of human nature. Christianity prescribes a code of morals, which, by its soundness appeals to the understanding, while by its beauty and elevation it appeals to the sensibilities for acceptance and obedience. One pre-eminent advantage and source of power possessed by it is the embodiment of its moral code in examples, first in the Great Exemplar, and then in others molded by his spirit. But in order that the code may be understood there must be intelligence, and that the exemplars may touch the hearts of beholders and by inspiring imitation influence their lives, there must be the sensibility which distinguishes, however dimly, between moral beauty and moral deformity. As we are not preachers, we have nothing at present to do with the supernatural side of the subject, whether with what Dean STANLEY calls the "scaffolding, the apparatus, the organization of religion," or with the divine interposition which occupies so much space in Christian teaching. Mere visible facts are our concern just now, and hardly any fact is more patent to the eyes of all than the contrast between actual Christian life and the Christian ideal. The contrast meant is not the divergence of scandalous or plainly hypocritical church members from the simple precepts of the Gospel, nor yet the failure of Christians in general to exemplify the austerities of the contemplative life. The contrast meant is the poor realization of the ethical spirit of the New Testament in the individual and collective life of even the most religious portion of any Christian community. It has, we suppose, been always so. JOHN FOSTER, the essayist, formerly so much read and now so much neglected, living and moving chiefly, if not wholly, among British Dissenters, found it a daily grievance, a perennial source of mortification to perceive what poor, miserably inadequate apprehensions of Christian truth in general were entertained by the pious people around him, even those of them who listened, Sunday after Sunday, to the preaching of ROBERT HALL. And what especially disgusted FOSTER was their indifference to higher and more worthy views when presented to them. Indeed, one need not be very devout in order to discern how imperfectly a majority of Christians apprehend the sources of thought and life laid open to them in the Book upon whose contents they profess to found their most cherished hopes. MATTHEW ARNOLD is apparently stirred with indignation and wrath whenever he thinks of some of those religious manifestations of Dissent, which filled good JOHN FOSTER with concern and compassion. But such sensitiveness is extreme. Men who "handle the goad and whose talk is of bullocks" are not expected to comprehend the higher philosophy. So said the son of SIRACH. As already remarked, the religion and ethics of the New Testament appeal to man's intellectual and moral powers, and is therefore grasped with different degrees of force and clearness by different people according to their various endowments, natural and acquired. While to one the Book becomes an unfailing source of light on all questions regarding life and conduct, refining and elevating, it is to another a dull collection of precepts, many of them of uncertain meaning, and still another regards its verses as the oracles in which he finds confirmation of his own conclusions. Then, it is hardly necessary to say that in every Christian country there are many Christians who never fairly comprehend or lean to think of their religion as having any particular relation to morals. Their faith is not mixed with reflection. To them their religion is purely and exclusively a supernatural thing, the machinery by which their souls are to be saved from perdition in the world to come. Their conduct is regulated by the law of the land, by the rule of self-interest, and by the animal instincts born with them. Such persons may occasionally read the Bible, and may have been instructed in the catechism of one or another of the churches, but from their inability to reflect or to apply abstract principles to practice, they cannot be said to have any intellectual possession of either religion or ethics. If such people do not get into trouble and do mischief to others or themselves, they are very fortunate in their surroundings.

In view of the general failure of Christians to verify their ideal, and of the great variety of modes in which various sects among us endeavor, with more or less imperfect results, to translate their faith into fact, it is comforting to know how brightly after all Christianity shines in comparison with the other religions of the world. Dr. LIVINGSTONE in his letters repeatedly speaks of the superiority of Christian morals and of the insignificance of the differences which separate Christian sects, and in his late sermon on missions DEAN STANLEY quotes Lord MACAULAY as saying on his return from India: "I have lived too long in a country where people worship cows, to think much of the differences which part Christians from Christians."

THE *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association* prints a statement, collated from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, showing the amount actually lost by the United States Treasury from August 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873, in consequence of the reduction of the duty, by ten per cent., on a great variety of manufactured goods. On iron and iron manufactures, the amount was $1,063,390 09; on sugars and its manufactures, $751,914 87; and on all other goods, $6,502,383 91; making a total of $8,317,598 81. This loss, it is computed, has been increased at least five millions of dollars since July 1, 1873, making the entire loss to the United States Treasury up to this date, from this cause, over thirteen millions, all of which was pocketed by foreigners. Everybody in any way connected with manufactures in this country will do well to bear these facts in mind. Every recent departure toward lower tariffs in these great branches of industry has proved a political mistake and a popular calamity.

CERVANTES scoffed Spain's chivalry away, and Governor AMES, of Mississippi, would seem to aim at a similar result with respect to the dueling practices heretofore in vogue among the bellicose gentry of the State over which he presides. He has just made a requisition on Governor KELLOGG, of Louisiana, for the surrender of Gen. H. J. CAMPBELL, S. W. SCOTT, Gen. A. S. BADGER, Chief of Police of New Orleans, Col. G. W. CARTER, Col. R. B. RHETT, A. B. PHILLIPS, and all their seconds, these hot-blooded jousters having been engaged in affrays within the last three years at Bay St. Louis, within the geographical limits of that State. If the quiet, cool-headed young Yankee Governor of Mississippi shall be able to put a stop to the silly, murderous pranks of the touchy hotspurs of that section, he will deserve the thanks of the whole country.

PERSONAL.

Senator Morton has suddenly been called to Chester, in this State, by the illness of his son Walter, who is attending the military school at that place.

President Grant has been invited to Rhinebeck to a dinner and balloon ascension on the Fourth of July, and is reported to have accepted the invitation.

Hannibal Hamlin has been continuously in office since 1836. In these thirty years of public life not a single whisper of even suspicion has been breathed against this stout old statesman.

Alice Mason Sumner having been given permission to drop the Sumner from her name, the public will probably be very willing to assist her in dropping oblivion over the late Senator's unfortunate matrimonial episode.

Mrs. Foster, wife of the United States Minister to Mexico, recently ascended the volcano of Popocatepetl. She reached the cross several feet above the region of perpetual snow, and 14,000 feet above the sea —the highest point ever reached by a lady.

Young Mr. Sartoris, who is soon to take the lily-white hand of Mrs. Grant's daughter, and lead her over the water, is pronounced a fine fellow by all. Manly and good-natured, he knows as little how to be a snob as any gentleman in this or other lands. Only pleasant words are heard of him, even from the sore-hearted swains who hoped to stand where he will stand on the twenty-first inst.

A poverty-stricken, good-for-nothing vagrant, named Hiram Hudleston, was sent to the Albany Penitentiary for five years for burglary, and had worked out three years of his sentence very comfortably, when a rich relative bequeathed him thirty-five thousand dollars, and now he is so distressed over his luck that it is doubtful whether he will be able to stay and finish his contract.

THE New York *Tribune* quotes this striking passage, of especial interest to cremationists, from Lord Lytton's "Coming Race":

While these two were talking, my attention was drawn to a dark metallic substance at the further end of the room. It was about twenty feet in length, narrow in proportion, and all closed around, save, near the roof, there were some small holes through which might be seen a red light. From the interior emanated a rich, sweet perfume. Then the corpse, covered by a long cerement, was tenderly lifted by six of the nearest kinsfolk and borne toward the dark thing I had described. I pressed forward to see what happened. A sliding door or panel at one end was lifted up—the body deposited within, on a shelf—the door inclosed—a spring at the side touched—a sudden whishing, sighing sound heard from within, and lo! at the other end of the machine the lid fell down, and a small handful of smouldering dust dropped into a patera placed to receive it. The son took up the patera and said, "Behold how great is the Maker! To this little dust He gave form and life and soul. It needs not this little dust for Him to renew form and life and soul to the beloved one we shall soon see again." On the lid of the patera was engraven the name of the deceased and these words, "Lent to us" (here the date of birth); "Recalled from us" (here the date of death).

The Viceroy of Egypt has now sixteen American officers in his service, including General Stone, Loring, and Reynolds, and Major Prout.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Summer has cremationized the spring.

The Mississippi is subsiding. Congress isn't.

Boston is bestirring itself in the matter of prison reform.

For the first time in its history Congress has just been requested by memorial to adjourn *sine die*.

A number of leading French vine growers propose to introduce the American vines into France.

Altogether too thin: the statement that Alexander H. Stephens is a mere phantom of his former shadow.

More independent "reform." The city debt of New York shows an increase of $4,000,000 for the month of April.

What will she do with it? The bill conferring upon women the right to vote is in a fair way to pass the British Parliament.

There are signs that the watering place hotels will come down themselves this season, instead of forcing the guests to do so.

John A. Dix and Newton Booth is a Chicago *Journal* suggestion for 1876. 'Twon't do. The juxtaposition is a contradix-ion.

The New York *Mail* says: "We despair of getting to the bottom of the street job." So do we. Our commissioners have hardly begun it.

The New York *World* must be in love with terrorism. It lauds Governor Woodson and his administration of State affairs in Missouri.

The Chicago Christian Union is hereafter to be known as the Chicago Atheneum. This secularization is suggestive of the tendency of the day.

At length Switzerland has really become a nation, with a central government possessed of all the power and attributes of a national government.

Schurz announces his intention to embark in the organization of a party which shall contain none but honest men. Will he carry his own lantern?

Yesterday witnessed another great triumph in Pennsylvania shipbuilding. The City of Tokio, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was launched at Chester.

The "Timely Topics" man of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks of getting a couple of sheets of boiler iron riveted on his cheeks. The brass finish is beginning to wear off.

It is again beginning to shake the nerves of the Democracy to see the loyal people of the country making preparations to pay their annual floral tribute to the memory of our noble dead.

More of it. The Chicago Pork Ring is holding pork at from two to three dollars per barrel above its market price, to squeeze that unfortunate portion of their brethren who are "short."

The rapid issue of new books, of the greatest variety and value, signifies either that buyers are still plenty, or that the publishers have great confidence that they will be so before the season is over.

That rumored reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, if one has been made, ought to be open to examination by the people generally before it is ratified. It is an important matter.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are about to develop their coal lands, and propose to establish a rolling mill for the purpose of making their own rails from ore found on the line of the railroad.

"The decline and fall" of the Hub: The number of foreign vessels entered at the port of Boston thus far this year is one hundred and fifty-five less than for the corresponding period of last year.

The respectable portion of the American people learn with unfeigned pleasure of the conclusion reached by the Court of Inquiry in the case of General Howard. The *Post* learns it with apparent regret.

A law is shortly to be passed requiring prepayment of postage on all newspapers and other printed matter, probably at the rate of two cents per pound for newspapers and periodicals mailed regularly by publishers.

Russia is entering on the railroad age, with its characteristic attendants. There is such excitement among financiers at St. Petersburg as reminds one of the most famous periods of speculative mania on the more experienced exchanges of Western Europe.

The navigation of the White Nile is now free and safe to Gondokiro. Hitherto the traversing of this stream has been rendered impossible by the existence of a formidable obstruction, very much resembling our own Red river raft. The removal of this opens a new pathway into the very heart of Africa.

STATE NEWS.

The Duncannon puddlers are still on a strike.

A circus company is being organized in Easton.

Center county Agricultural Fair October 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Mrs. Riley, of Media, celebrated her 104th birthday last week.

A Lehigh county man has a beard four feet three inches long.

Dr. R. P. Hunter died in Reading on the 7th inst., after a lingering illness.

Hon. C. B. Curtis was serenaded by his friends in Erie on Monday night.

Reading has a "Cottontown," "Irishtown," "Frog Hollow," and "Helltown."

Cumberland county has a steer for which $750 is offered. He weighs nearly 4,000 pounds.

Allentown Fire Department is composed of three hundred and seventy-nine active members.

There's quite a row in the volunteer fire department of Williamsport. Better reorganize it.

James Gallagher, an aged farmer of Montgomery county, committed suicide on the 7th inst.

Dr. C. B. Hammond, of Titusville, died in Millerstown on Sunday night, after a short illness.

John Dodsworth, aged fifteen years, hung himself in a barn in Farmington, Tioga county, last week.

Michael Harris, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in California, Washington county, last week, aged eighty-three years.

The grocers of New Castle have prepared a black list of "dead beats," and will hereafter refuse to sell on time to that class.

A female kleptomaniac in Johnstown was forced, much to her mortification, to restore a fine ring stolen from a jeweler.

Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will hold its annual session in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, in August next.

Leah Bigler, aged sixty, living alone in Adamstown, Lancaster county, was found dead on Monday morning. Heart disease killed her.

The great log jam at Lock Haven is effectually disappearing, about one-half of the rafts having been cut out, repaired and sent below.

Theodore Parks, Esq., formerly District Attorney of Snyder county, recently attempted to commit suicide. Intemperance was the cause.

Domestic troubles caused Mrs. Margaret Stewart, of Pottsville, to take two ounces of laudanum. The physician was called in time to save her life.

Mrs. Keller, an aged woman, died suddenly on Saturday, while sitting in a chair in her house in Lancaster. Dropsy of the heart was her disease.

The adventurous fellow who attempted to steal a hot stove must take a back seat, since William A. Meyers, of Pleasantville, is on trial for stealing nitro-glycerine.

The running of trains has been suspended on the Sligo Branch Railroad, and Clarion counties are now dependent on the stages. Lack of patronage caused the suspension.

The Recorder of Washington county has just recorded a mortgage of $5,000,000 from the Panhandle Railroad Company to Bacon and Huston, in trust for the bondholders.

The Orthodox Friends are about selecting a location in Media for the erection of a meeting house. It is understood that the building of it will be commenced at an early day.

A laborer was found last Friday on the railroad track at Northeast with part of his head entirely gone. Two bottles of whisky were found in his pocket, one of which was partially empty.

Matthew Crapser, of Corry, threw a chunk of iron at a stray dog, last week, and the missile struck his little daughter on the head, fracturing her skull. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

Instead of decorating the graves of soldiers with flowers, Reading will this year plant rose bushes in full bloom over every mound which marks the resting place of the patriotic dead.

James Staub, serving out a three years' sentence in the Lancaster county prison for horse-stealing, attacked Samuel Groff, one of the keepers, on Sunday last, and stabbed him severly with a pair of scissors.

The Pennsylvania Reserves will hold their ninth annual reunion at Bellefonte, on the 4th of June. Fifty delegates, headed by Colonel William B. Mann, will go from Philadelphia. The oration will be delivered by General S. W. Crawford.

Berks county has a second Daniel Lambert, in the person of a young man residing in Union township, who is twenty-one years of age, five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs 450 pounds. He enjoys good health, but his excessive obesity prevents him from doing any work.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: A few days ago William Anderson discovered a three foot vein of honey comb iron ore on the farm of George Hyle, in Canoe Valley. This is considered a No. 1 ore, and we learn that already several parties are trying to lease it.

A meeting of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Sharon, Greenville, Sheakleyville, Mercer, New Bedford and Hermitage is to be held at Sharon, May 18th and 19th. An interesting time is expected. Rev. S. R. Taggart, of Pittsburgh, O. R. Stockwell, of Erie, and others will be present.

Mrs. Hunsicker, wife of Rev. H. Hunsicker, and mother of the young man who, it will be remembered, was shot at Freeland, February 28th, during the rehearsal of "Three Years in a Man Trap," died Thursday last at her residence at the Trappe. It will be remembered that at the time of the accident it affected her to such an extent as to cause illness, from the effects of which her death has resulted.

The furnace at Emaus is in blast, and the new furnace at Millerstown will be ready for blowing in in about three weeks. The new furnace at Topton is not yet in blast, but can be got ready whenever desirable. At Lyons work has been commenced at a new furnace, but is not carried on with very great energy. The furnace at Kutztown is being completed as fast as the weather will allow.

Put the System in Fighting Tune.

The great object in cases of indigestion and its accompanying derangements of the liver, bowels and nerves, is to put the stomach in a condition to dissolve, readily and without pain, the food submitted to its action. This is accomplished, and much more than this, by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A dose should be taken before every meal. The good effect will soon be apparent. The loss of flesh, strength and energy which usually occurs in dyspepsia will be arrested. The determination of bile to the skin will cease, and that cathartic fluid will pass into the bowels and assist in keeping them free. Every organ connected with or dependent upon the stomach will be toned and renovated. The kidneys, the sifters of the system, will be beneficially influenced, as well as the liver, the alimentary canal and the pores. In short, the whole organization will be put in fighting trim necessary to resist and expel disease. If the medicine is taken regularly and persistently, this result will inevitably follow.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents. D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

BELFAST GINGER ALE

BELFAST GINGER ALE.

Ginger Ale, a Summer Drink, the best, mildest and most effectual remedy known for any Disorder of the

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

BELFAST GINGER ALE.

Ten Gross just received of the Belfast Ginger Ale. Genuine only to be had at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot, of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.

FOR STATE SENATE, FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—

MILES S. HUMPHREYS,

Subject to decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

WM. C. SMYTHE,

Subject to the decision of the Republicans of Allegheny City.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—

E. A. MONTOOTH,

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—

JOHN S. ROBB,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business May 1st, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,132,215 96
Overdrafts	3,907 61
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	314,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	46,546 99
Due from National Banks	19,301 17
Due from State and Bankers	2,378 96
Banking House	32,761 61
Current Expenses	10,791 53
Taxes Paid	4,024 41
Check and other Cash Items	2,112 64
Exchanges for Clearing House	46,536 78
Bills of other National Banks	56,700 00
Bills of State Banks	300 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,582 55
Coin on hand	1,600 00
Legal Tender Notes	215,000 00
	$2,093,180 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	137,623 99
Interest and Exchange	61,679 93
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	450,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,672 73
Individual Deposits	$671,891 89
Demand Certificates of Deposit	1,180 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	27,587 50
Due National Banks	20,219 63
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,322 06
	622,201 08
	$2,093,180 66

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, at Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1874. GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

B. L. FAHNESTOCK, } Directors.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, }
GEO. A. BERRY, }

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

64 Mount Vernon Place,

BALTIMORE, Md.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen On Thursday, 17th of September.

For Circulars apply to

Mrs. H. P. LEFEBORR, PRINCIPAL.

7ths

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL B. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of

FRENCH & QUAY,

Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.

M. S. QUAY.

JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

1874.

SPRING AND SUMMER

SILK, FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Silk and Cloth Caps,

STRAW GOODS,

Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,

AT

PALMER'S

Hat House

151 WOOD ST.

Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S

LADIES' AND GENT'S

Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,

No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., PROPRIETORS,

Will open June 1st, at popular prices; $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August. Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New York City.

MEDICAL.

NO MEDICINE GIVEN

Except in those cases where, on examination, it may be found necessary to prescribe certain Blood Remedies, which, combined with my peculiar Magnetic Operation, accelerates a perfect and radical cure.

Dr. WARREN

Practical Physician,

FOR

Chronic Diseases,

Late of Montreal, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Hartford, and Springfield, Mass., has engaged

MASONIC HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Where he will publicly Lecture and Heal the Sick Poor Free of Charge, "without money and without price,"

From 10 1-2 Until 12 O'Clock Each Morning, Sundays Excepted,

For About 30 Days, Commencing

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 11,

ALSO TAKEN PARLORS AT THE

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET,

Where he will remain until about the 10th of June, where those who are able and willing to pay may come, from 2 P. M. until 8 P. M., each day. Sunday is reserved at the Hotel for those unable to call during the week.

The Public are Invited to Witness the Wonderful Cures Performed in the Hall.

NO MEDICINE GIVEN!
No Surgical Operations Performed!
Chronic Diseases Cured!
Acute Pain Instantly Relieved!

The Lame Walk!
The Blind See!
The Deaf Hear!

Over 200,000 Patients Treated in Ten Years.

Dr. Warren's Practice

Is mostly diseases of a Chronic nature, and cases given up as incurable. His treatment is peculiar to himself, although there have been men in all ages who have had some magnetic power over the diseases of the mind and body. Some call it the "GIFT OF HEALING," yet few have possessed it to such an extent over nearly all diseases and persons. It is a life and vitality passed from a strong, healthy body to a weak one, that restores the lost or unequal circulation of the vital or nervous fluid. So powerful is this influence, that persons who have for many years suffered from diseases which have been pronounced incurable, and to whom medicine has been administered with no good effect, have been restored to health in an incredibly short space of time. It will not restore a lost member of the body, or perform other impossibilities, but it will always relieve pain, from whatever cause. The practice is based upon the most strict principles of science; there is nothing miraculous or supernatural about it; it is in harmony with all Natural Laws. Many eminent physicians of other practices not only acknowledge this power, but receive the treatment for themselves and families, as well as advise it to their patients.

By this treatment it takes but a few minutes for inveterate cases of almost any curable chronic disease and so sure is the effect that but few diseases require a second treatment, except Deafness, Broken Bones, Dislocation, Bad Curvature of the Spine, and Suppurating Tumors.

The diseases which yield most readily to the curative agency of this method, as practiced by us, are:

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Asthma, Angina, Pectoris, Chlorosis, Loss of Voice, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Liver Diseases, all kinds of Sexual Weakness, Diabetes, Headache, Nervous Diseases of the Heart, Eruptive Diseases, Convulsions, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Thrush, Congestion of Spleen, Irritation Stomach, Diseases of Kidneys, Ulceration and Displacement of the Womb, Morbid Appetite, Wakefulness, General Debility, Nervous Depression, Weak Spine, Difficult Breathing with Pain in the Lungs, Weak and Sore Eyes of Every Description, Discharges from the Ears, Noise in the Head, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Stuttering, etc.

DR. WARREN has, in connection with his peculiar treatment, discovered a specific for that terrible disease, *Epileptic Fits*, and particularly invites those afflicted with the spasms,

Paralysis, Consumption and General Dropsy are the most slow and uncertain with this treatment. Patients afflicted with these have rarely been restored they are, however, much benefited.

Deafness, when dependent upon the destruction of the tympanum and small bones, depending upon Paralysis of Optic Nerve, are, in most cases, incurable.

Read the Following Affidavits.

REMARKABLE CURE.—This is to certify that I have not spoken one word above a whisper since 7 years ago last August, until I came to the rooms of Dr. Warren, at Wm. Trumbull House, No. 21 Hartford, when, by one treatment, not exceeding one minute, by the clock, my voice was perfectly restored.

MRS. ROBERT A. MITCHELL, Portland, Conn.

Dr. W. H. FOWLER, 152 Broadway, Cincinnati, dimness of vision. Three treatments, pain entirely relieved and sight restored.

CHRISTIAN BUDMASTER, 300 Columbia street, Newport, Ky. Dyspepsia of three years' standing, completely cured by one operation and prescription.

ROBERT S. COLEMAN, 121 East Third street, Cincinnati. Neuralgia of the whole system with constant pain, interrupting sleep and impairing the general health. Completely cured by four magnetic treatments.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, corner Fifteenth and Plum streets, Cincinnati. Asthma, with pain and spasmodic, difficult breathing, of five years' standing. Two treatments and one package of Dr Warren's Blue Asthma Powder perfected a cure in this case.

ANTONY H. HUMMLER, 74 Pearl street, Cincinnati. Dyspepsia and Heart Disease. Great pain in region of heart, relieved at once. Constipation relieved at once. Sour stomach and distress after eating relieved at once. Weakness and loss of appetite relieved at once. Mr. Hummler received three magnetic treatments, and Dr. Warren's Magnetic remedies for dyspepsia, and is perfectly cured.

HENRY SAUERBERRY, 253 Central avenue, Newport, Ky. Liver complaint, loss of appetite, pain in side, dizziness, headache, foul breath and bad taste in mouth, constipation, sleepless nights, fatigue on least exertion, with palpitation of heart, all cured by two treatments.

EPILEPSY AND EPILEPTIFORM CONVULSIONS—Refer to Mrs. Abbie Ray, 33 Paul street, Newport, Ky.; Henry Reichman, 28 Mansfield street, Cincinnati; Wm. Marsh, 829 John street, Cincinnati.

Miss MINNIE DRUGE, No. 18 Mansfield street, Cincinnati. Convulsions every night for 15 months; great pain in each spasm. These convulsions were arrested by magnetic treatment instantaneously at the time in the night when they were at their greatest intensity, and have not returned; she is rapidly recovering her former health and strength.

CHARLES THURBER, brewer, 1214 Central avenue, Cincinnati. Tape worm 28 feet 6 inches long. Removed by Dr. Warren's Tape Worm Specific in 2 hours and 10 minutes, and no detention from business.

JOSEPH CAUTICE, fits and pain in the head—residence on Madison street, near Dallas, Baltimore. Suffered for a long time; pain and dullness instantly relieved, and fits cured.

Mrs. SUSAN CARROLL, 85 Camden street, Baltimore. Entirely deaf in one ear for 13 years, and hearing but indifferently in the other. Perfectly cured by two treatments. Call and see her at her residence.

Mrs. A. C. DURFEE, Vine street, Philadelphia. Nervous depression, Leucharal discharges, and, in fact, a complete uterine disorganization. Completely cured by one operation.

FRANCIS M. HILL, 420 Eutaw street, Baltimore. White swelling. Was completely cured in four weeks by the healing power of Dr. Warren.

Miss PHEBE A. JAMESON, Baltimore street, *Long Difficulty*. Found immediate relief after one treatment.

FRANCIS HOBEN, residence 102 Canal street, Baltimore. Little son lame; had not walked without crutches for three years, nor been able to bend his knee; after one treatment took his crutch upon his shoulder and ran across the floor at the Maryland Institute before an audience of fifteen hundred people, and is now perfectly well. May be referred to.

Mrs. J. L. LOWELL, 43 Calvert street, Baltimore. Difficulty of the heart, shortness of breathing, etc. Cured in five minutes. Will reply.

GEORGE BROWN, 24 Ogston street (child) *spinal infirmity*. Greatly relieved by one treatment; by three treatments cured.

LAURA STORMS, 16 Conrad street, Baltimore. Deafness, eighteen years. Hearing perfectly restored by one treatment at the Maryland Institute. May be referred to.

ELIZABETH ANDERSON, residence 237 Ensor street, Baltimore. Rheumatism, sixteen years. Unable to raise her hand to her head to comb her hair. After one treatment was perfectly cured.

CHARLES VAN CAMP, 791 Walnut street, Cincinnati. Nervous Depression, Seminal Weakness. Cured by one treatment. Prescription given in all such cases.

Mrs. JOHN WENTWORTH, 1262 Sixth street, Cincinnati. Complete Uterine Disorganization—removed supporter. One treatment; completely cured.

ELLEN KAFFERLY, 99 Race street, Cincinnati. Stuttering. Cured by three treatments.

EZRA WEBB, 32 Cherry street, Cincinnati. Weak Eyes, Pain in the Head, and Kidney Complaint. Two treatments and prescription. Cured.

DR. WARREN has discovered a sure remedy for Tape Worms. If the Worm, with head, be not removed in 6 hours, fee will be refunded.

Letters of inquiry are frequent. I cannot tell as to the probability of success until I see the patient. Letters of inquiry must contain stamp.

P. S.—I will say, for the benefit of those who intend to call on me during my stay in the city, to not delay for the last moments. My rooms are often so thronged that it is almost impossible to treat all who come.

Patients will pay in proportion to prosperity. No charge will be made for second treatment when it is found necessary. Consultation free.

For recent cases in the city, see daily papers; also call at the hall, where I heal the sick publicly and free of charge.

Admittance to the Hall, FREE.

Ladies can call at the Ladies' Entrance to the Hotel, Third avenue. 2p

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE,

59 Market Street.

New Dress Goods.

Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Ponges,
Japanese Cloths.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

New Dress Goods,

NOW IN STOCK.

NEW

Spring Goods

JUST OPENING,

At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, 1874.

Congress has not advanced a single step in financial legislation, although the indications are that before the close of the session, if not in the early future, we shall have an enlargement of banking facilities, and the status of the legal tenders clearly defined. Aside entirely from any question of expansion or contraction, it is of the first importance to business interests that it should be known what is to be the exact volume of this circulation six months hence; for it is unreasonable to expect that capital will engage in promoting industry, or that even minor departments of trade will fully resume their accustomed activity until so important a matter is settled. When once this is settled natural recuperative forces will resume their work; these have been suspended by the uncertainty which has prevailed.

The very foundation of confidence is wanting, and as long as uncertainty reigns supreme will confidence so continue. Confidence is wanted more than currency, nor will it grow until it is known that the country will not break its pledges to pay its obligations.

—The workings of the latest amendment to the Senate Finance bill are given so clearly in our telegraphic columns this morning that no explanation is necessary here.

—The United States Supreme Court has just passed upon the question of the effect of an intervening state of war upon subsisting life insurance contracts between citizens or subjects of the belligerent powers. The New York courts have in several cases insisted upon the principle that the contract of insurance is not executory, in such a sense as to force it under the rule of international law nullifying such contracts in case of war. In one case the Court of Appeals held that the war of secession did not even suspend the agency of the New York Life Insurance Company in Alabama, and that a payment of premium to an agent there, during the war, continued the policy in force. In another case it was said that "the contract remains in spite of war; the remedy simply is suspended, but revives with the return of peace."

The Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, in Tait vs. New York Life Insurance Company, declares that the relations of insurer and insured are illegal between belligerents; that the actual payment of the premiums within the stipulated time is of the essence of the contract and necessary to a recovery; that though the performance of this condition precedent becomes unlawful, or by act of God impossible, this will not authorize a recovery upon the contract without performance; that the agency of one representing an insurance company, authorized to receive premiums and renew policies, is unlawful when the insurer and insured become public enemies; that the relations between the members of a corporation for mutual insurance present all the evils and are dissolved by war for the same reasons as those between ordinary copartners.

When these two questions, decided in opposite ways by the two inferior courts, came before the United States Supreme Court, the Judges were equally divided in opinion. On appeal a tie vote of the Judges affirms the decision carried up, and the conflicting judgments were accordingly thus affirmed, four Judges changing sides from one case to the other in giving their votes. The consequence is not, as might be inferred, that the opposing judgments, being of equal authority, nullify each other, and leave the questions based upon as if they had not been adjudicated at all; but as the cases came, one from Tennessee, and the other from New York, they establish, for the present, opposite rules of interpretation in those States.

—A proposition, we understand, is pending between the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western companies, by which the Erie is to lease the Atlantic and Great Western for ninety-nine years, with all its leased lines and branches, upon a percentage of the gross earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western of twenty-eight per cent. on the first year, twenty-nine the second year, thirty the third year after, subject to a revision once in five years, any division equal to or exceeding the companies of the profits in excess of the percentage named. The Erie makes no guarantee of any specific amount from the two percentages the Atlantic and Great Western pays all its own bonded obligations, leases, rentals and payments for rolling stock. The Atlantic and Great Western claim that they should have ninety-five per cent. of gross earnings, instead of the twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty per cent. as above, and on this point committees from each company are said to be deliberating.

—The New York *Times* says the calculation is, that gold coin must go to adjust the summer exchanges, but how long the shipments are to be postponed by the present moderate trade demand for exchange, seems to be wholly conjectural. Our own impression is that on the incoming of a new Secretary of the Treasury, the early resignation of Mr. Richardson being now anticipated, the price of gold is more likely to decline than to advance, with a moderate export demand, than to advance. Mr. Richardson has been in no condition of late, personally, to avail of or give proper attention to, his large resources in gold, or of the high premium of from seven cents of 1881, of which $187,000,000 remain unsold, both in the London and New York markets. These bonds are now worth 2½@3 per cent. premium in gold, making a difference of about 4½ per cent. in favor of the government as compared with the 1½@2 per cent. allowed directly and indirectly, to the Syndicate of 1873.

The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 13, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	111⅞	112			112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	119½	119⅝			119⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121	121⅛			121⅛
5-20's, 1862	115	115⅛			115⅛
5-20's, 1864	116¾	116¾			117
5-20's, 1865	117¼	117¼			117⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	119¼			119⅝
5-20's, 1867	119½	120			120¼
5-20's, 1868	119½	120⅛			120¼
10-40's	114¼	114⅜			114⅜
10-40's, coupons	114¼	114⅜			114⅜
Currency 6's	116⅛	116⅜			116⅜
New 5 per cents	112¾	113			113⅛
Registered 1867	109½	109⅝			109⅝
Canton					56
Western Union Tel	70⅜	70⅝	70⅞	71	71⅜
Pacific Mail	44⅜	45¾	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝
Panama					106
New York Central	97⅛	97⅜	97⅜	97⅛	
Erie			35		
Michigan Southern			76¾	76⅝	76⅝
Chicago & Northw'n	42⅜	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
Do. preferred			69		
Rock Island	97⅛	96⅞	97¼		97¼
St. Paul, common		34	34		34
Do. preferred			53		52½
Wabash, common	37⅝	37¾	38	38	38
Ohio & Mississippi	23		23		
Union Pacific	31	29⅛	28¾	29	27⅝
Chicago & Alton	39				
New Jersey Central					115
Hannibal and St. Jo		27¼			27¼
Tenn. State bonds, old		82¾			83¼
Do. new		82¾			
South Carolinas, July		9½			
Missouri 6's		95¼			95⅝
Money		4			

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	50	50½
Pennsylvania scrip	100¾	
Reading	96¾	57⅛
United Companies of New Jersey	124½	
Oil Creek	5¾	6
Lehigh Valley	90	90
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	89	90
Central Transportation Company	43¾	44
Empire Transportation Company	53¾	54

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1874.

A brisk market characterized trade to-day in nearly all branches of the wholesale business of this city. Some houses reported a slightly more easy feeling in flour and grain, but on inquiry we did not find that the demand for these articles as a whole had fallen off in any degree. On the contrary, the grocery and produce and commission trade generally has revived, and is considerably better than it was at this time last week.

We learn of no changes of any importance to make in our quotations of yesterday. The quotations of the entire markets are almost entirely unchanged, with the exception, perhaps, of an upward movement in New Orleans molasses.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,600	Apples, bbls	110
Cheese, bxs	160	Corn, sks	365
Wheat, sks	900	Barley, sks	121
Oats, sks	1,817	Butter, pkgs	23
Bacon, tcs	30	Potatoes, bush	25

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,929	9,579	18,818
Apples, bbls	721	562	1,283
Cheese, bxs	688	920	1,608
Corn, sks	3,873	4,543	8,416
Wheat, sks	4,738	2,459	7,197
Barley, sks	1,030	1,226	2,256
Rye, sks	291	745	1,036
Oats, sks	14,498	14,790	29,300
Butter, pkgs	217	183	400
Bacon, pcs	3,703	17,295	20,132
Bacon, tcs	1,295	1,521	2,816

The following are corrected quotations for wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small orders merchants charge an advance on the quotations given below:

APPLES—Market very firm with light supply, consisting of 502 bbls since last week. We quote $5 50@7 50 for the choicest common brands at $1 00@3 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 8c @ gal; fair to good 6@7c.

ASHES—Dull trade and light demand. Soda ashes, refined 4½@5c; crude 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 8c; pearls 10c.

ALE—$4 00 @ bbl; X @ 9 @ bbl; X @ 10 @ bbl; India ale $11 00 @ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 00@25 24 bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@42 75; pints, 60 gals, $42 50@55 00, in quarters, 4 doz bottles, $29 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 5 doz. bottles, $3 50 @ doz; Younger's sparkling ale, $3 00 @ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 00 @ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 @ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 @ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade very active. We quote prices as follows: Canvassed hams @ lb, 12½c; plain 11¾c; shoulders, canvassed, @ lb, 9½c; shoulders, plain, 9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, @ lb, 12½c; breakfast bacon, plain 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; dried beef, plain 16½c; beef tongues, @ doz, $7 00; bacon shoulders, @ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10c; clear sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 10½c; mess pork, @ bbl, $18 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, @ lb, 11¼c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 11½c; ½ bbls, do, 12c; buckets, do, 12½c; in 3 lb caddies, do, 13c; in 5 lb caddies, do, 13½c; in 3 lb pails, do, 14c; in 5 lb pails, do, 14½c; in 8 lb pails, do, 14¾c; ham sausage, @ lb, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, @ gallon, 80c.

BUTTER—Is steady at yesterday's quotations. Receipts are not quite as free this week as last but prices are somewhat lower. We quote at 27@30c for strictly choice roll; good to prime 20@26c; solid packed 18@20c.

BRAN—Prime white navy brans are quoted at $2 55@2 60; fair to good $2 00@2 25.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 @ doz; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@4 00; parlor $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisks $1 50@1 75 @ doz.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 5 lb cans, $1 50 per doz; 2½ cans, $2 00; 1 lb cans $3 50; 5 lb cans $27 00; 10 lb boxes 40c @ lb.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 12½@12½c @ gallon f. o. b. cars at works; from store at 13½@13c.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nanacook 10½c; Pittsburgh, family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags delivered 38c; cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 40c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 10@11c @ lb; clear sides 9½@10c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7½@7¾c. Country lard 9@10c as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is steady at yesterday's quotations. Receipts for the past week, 920 boxes; for the past two weeks 1,608 boxes. We quote prime Ohio Factory at 13@16c @ lb; Western Reserve Dairy 12@14c; New York Goshen 13c; Sweitzer 16@17c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11¼c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c @ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 90@2 00.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 11@12c @ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 5@5½c; choice peaches 12½c @ lb; mixed 10@ 11c; blackberries, 22c.

EGGS—Are downward in tendency, though business is not at a difficult basis as yet, as small among dealers. Quotations are at 15@16c.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $22 00; No. 1 mess do, $33 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $18 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 @ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $6 00@6 50 @ 100; medium do $5 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish $7 50.

FLOUR—The market is steady with prices well sustained, and supply free. The receipts of flour by rail and river for two weeks past has been very heavy, amounting for the past week to 9,579 barrels, and the previous week, 8,929 barrels, making for the whole period 18,818 barrels. Prices are steady as follows: St. Louis $5 00@5 25 @ bbl; choice winter wheat $5 50@5 50; Minnesota spring wheat $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin $5 00@5 25; red winter wheat $5 25@ 5 75 @ bbl. Rye flour firm at $5 75@5 00 @ bbl.

GROCERIES—Are unchanged in the general features of the markets. There is an upward movement in New Orleans molasses, corrected prices of which we give below. Trade is active. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy, 20c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; Java 30c @ lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee in packages, is now at 22½@23c. Roasted Java 40c @ lb.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm: Standard extra C, 10c; Standard B, 10¼c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11c; Franklin C, 9½c; Franklin A, 10½c. Trade is active. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffee Sugars—Fair, 9c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; Java 30c @ lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee in packages, is now at 22½@23c. Roasted Java 40c @ lb.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm: Standard extra C, 10c; Standard B, 10¼

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 13, 1874.

	Cents.
Allen, Miss Eva, Park, Ridge, Ill	3
Bradstreet & Son, J. M., Boston, Mass	3
Cadwallader, M., City, Pa	3
Hunter, Sarah Jane, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Kirbach, Wm., Wheeling, W. Va	3
Christine, Sister, Loretto, Pa	3
Lewis, George A., W. Hartford, Conn	3
Meagow, James, N. Alexandria, Pa	3
Redermott, A., Butler, Pa	1
Patterson, Mrs. Henry, Allegheny, Pa	3
Richardson, Dilworth, Cincinnati, O	3
Walker, Mary, Altoona, Pa	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Another Liquor Case.

One Mrs. Horan, who resides on Mulberry alley, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, was prosecuted yesterday, before Acting Mayor McMasters, for selling liquor on Sunday. The accused was arrested, and a hearing was fixed for this afternoon at four o'clock.

Miners' Parade Postponed.

The grand parade and mass convention of the miners of Western Pennsylvania, which was arranged to take place on the 20th instant, has been postponed until September next—the exact day not yet having been fixed. The reason given for postponing the demonstration is, that the miners generally are short of funds, and do not seem willing to incur the expense.

A Daring Robbery.

About five o'clock yesterday morning, it was discovered that a thief was in the tobacco store of Jacob George, on Caldwell street near Townsend. Officer Lamb was notified to effect the capture. But the robber was too quick for him. As the policeman entered, the thief leaped down and escaped. The officer fired after him, but without effect. The rascal secured some cigars and tobacco and a number of new pocket books.

The Fire Department.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, as reported elsewhere, organized last evening for the ensuing year. George W. Wilson was re-elected President, a well-deserved compliment. We are also pleased to note that Mr. William J. White, Chief Engineer, and Mr. John Hamill, Assistant Chief Engineer, were re-elected. The success of our fire department is acknowledged by citizens generally, and certainly to these officers under the management of the Commission is due its efficiency.

The Crusaders.

Complaint has been made to the Mayor by merchants that their business is obstructed by the crowds following and attending with the praying women, and His Honor has been asked to enforce the law relative to blockading the sidewalks. Upon these applications the police have been instructed not to allow crowds upon the pavements. This will cause a cessation of hostilities on the part of the ladies, unless they may be satisfied with kneeling on the streets, outside the curbstones.

The Allegheny Election.

The return judges of the various wards in Allegheny met last evening in the City Clerk's office. On calling the roll it was found that the Sixth, Eleventh, and second precinct of the Fourth wards were not represented, and it was resolved to issue processes for the delinquent judges, requiring them to attend an adjourned meeting to be held this evening at five o'clock, when the votes for Mayor will be counted, in time to present the result to Democrats at their session in the evening. In that event the Mayor-elect, Hugh S. Fleming, Esq., will take the oath and assume the duties of office.

End of a Strike.

Fourteen months ago the glass workers at Lorenz & Wightman's, Thirty-sixth ward, went out on a strike in consequence of a notice from the proprietors that a reduction of ten per cent. would be made in their wages. Frequent efforts have been made at compromise, but all failed until yesterday afternoon. At that time the glassblowers acted in Temperance Ville, and resolved to go to work at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on old rates. As none of the employers were present at the meeting, it is not known whether this proposition will be accepted, but it is not improbable that it will.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.

We direct attention to the card of this institution, to be found in another column. Mr. Henry Lambert, ex-County Controller, is the President, with Mr. Andrew Miller as Vice President, and Mr. Scully as Cashier. The bank does a general discount and deposit business, and loans money on mortgages, bonds and other security. It is an excellent institution for small depositors, and pays a liberal interest on time deposits. Persons wishing to make any inquiry or desiring to obtain a copy of the by-laws, are requested to call at the bank, No. 64 Fourth avenue. Messrs. Hunter and Rothchilds were heard on the part of the stock dealers. They claimed that the pens in question were not in the building when they were kept so clear that a man could eat his dinner in them, although naked. The court presented an opinion by Judge Sterrett declining the legal meaning of the word "nuisance."

The committee, however, decided to sustain the Health Officer in his course, whereupon the two gentlemen named gave notice that the end was not yet.

Short Water Supply in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon the "walking beam," a massive triangular casting, of the new Lowry engine, so recently put in operation about a week ago, broke in twain, and, of course, stopped the machinery. Superintendent Paul at once put the old engine in motion to fill the reservoir. It appears that the basins are not full, and the old engine is inadequate to supply all the water required in the City Proper of the Superintendent has, in consequence, been obliged to issue a notice, which appears elsewhere, to the residents of Allegheny, requesting watchful economy in the use of water. He prohibits, under penalty of fine, the using of water in hose or fountains. As it will take some time to replace the broken shaft by a new one, this order of things may not be of short duration.

The Purcell-Madeira Case.

In yesterday's issue of the COMMERCIAL some reflections, under the above heading, were cast upon the character of the plaintiff. In justice to himself, the plaintiff desires corrected. It was asserted that the "defendant determined that neither of these *bogus* claims should be collected." Now, the very fact that in the insurance case referred to, the plaintiff tendered on the record a sum of money to cover the loss sustained by the fire is an evidence that he did not deem the claim a *bogus* one, and that he intended to pay it, or assume or assert that he would perform himself in any event for the purpose of recovering in a suit before a court of justice. The colonel also stated sworn persistently to the delivery of the liquors and while there was no liquor sold in the house swore that no liquor could be delivered without their knowledge, the defendant himself admitted the delivery of two demijohns of whisky at his rooms in the Scott House. X.

Found Drowned.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the unknown man found floating in the Monongahela river near McKeon Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, yesterday returned a verdict in accordance with all the facts attainable. There was no clue to his identity. The body was about five feet eight inches in height, dark hair, deformed in both feet, and was dressed in striped pantaloons and vest, light-colored coat, woolen undershirt, yellow outside shirt and black necktie. In one pocket was found a hand of keys and a check stamped No. 4. There was a patch on the inside of the left leg of the pants. He appeared to be about thirty-five years of age. The name "H. Zwihof" was found on the inside of his coat marked with a stencil. The body had evidently been in the water for some time.

Coroner McGarvin held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man, found drowned, in the morning, near Seven Mile Island, a short distance down the Ohio river, by a farmer named Samuel Jamison. The man had dark hair, sandy moustache, and was five feet nine inches high. The usual verdict, "found drowned," was rendered by the jury, as there was no clue to the man's identity.

"Pay Day in Brownstown."

Under the above headline an evening paper errs in the report of the circumstances out of which a prosecution was entered by Mr. Frank M. Roberts, before Alderman Mercer, against a young man named Hartman for larceny. Mr. Roberts is the paymaster at the Anderson Iron Works, and as there are some two thousand men to pay, the labor, as may well be believed, is arduous. The plan of the distribution of some $60,000 every month is as follows: Each employee has a book showing his time, and the amount due is placed in the book, and the man's name inclosed thereon. The men from the several departments are paid consecutively, and no error may occur in the accounts of the men and that no fraud may be committed, the foreman of each department stands at the pay window as the men come up and announces their names. Although the statements have been made by unprincipled parties to defraud the company and on Saturday last Hartman was caught at it. At a favorable opportunity when the foreman was not at the window he (Hartman) came to the window and called out the name of Dalzell, another employee. Mr. Roberts noticed the trick and to have a sure thing on him took from out the book the amount put upon Hartman taking it assistance was called and he was captured.

This was the occasion of the prosecution. A hearing will be had in the case to-day.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. L. E. Stockwell, a painstaking and successful actor, the second comedian of the Opera House stock company, received a benefit last evening from his friends. For the occasion, the plays of "Solon Shingle" and the "Irish Emigrant" were produced, the clever beneficiary assuming the title *role* in the first piece and the leading comic character in the last. In both personations he acquitted himself most creditably, and was frequently applauded. The support was good.

To-night the above programme will be repeated with the same cast. On Friday evening Mr. Edwin Price will take a benefit when "The Ticket of Leave Man" will be produced, with Mr. Price as *Bob Brierly*. The talented young actor should receive a cordial ovation.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The attendance at this theater keeps up well, and it is no wonder; since the company is one of the finest ever collected in the city. A new list of novelties will be presented by them to-night.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

The Hindoo barrel trick by Amicie Vaudoo is the wonder of the hour, and draws large numbers of people to the Fourth avenue amusement house. In addition there is a very strong corps of variety artists. A new bill to-night.

Library Hall.

On next Monday evening an entertainment will be given at Library Hall by the Temperance Choral Club for the benefit of St. Malachi's church. We have not ascertained the features of the programme prepared for the occasion.

Orphans' Fair.

The orphans' fair at City Hall will continue but three nights longer. Be sure to go.

It is calculated that nine vehicles cross the Fort Wayne Railroad track on Federal street, on an average every minute during business hours.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Old Board of Commissioners Close Business—Organization of the New Board—Election of Officers—The Chief Engineers Retained.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening; members present, Messrs. Jones, Larimer, Pitcairn, McElroy, Torley and Wilson, President.

Before proceeding to the regular business a hearing was had in the matter of the alleged reckless driving of the Wm. Phillips hose carriage, by which it was overturned at the corner of Center avenue and Tannehill street. Several well known citizens who saw the occurrence voluntarily appeared in behalf of the company and stated that the horse was not driven recklessly but that the driver had the reins well in hand and the accident was entirely unavoidable. The place where the accident occurred is a bad one, and under the circumstances it was believed that that the driver was not to blame.

The Commission, after consideration, exonerated the driver from censure.

ADDITIONS TO THE SUB-LIST.

The Commission then examined applicants for positions on the sub-list and the following men were appointed: Isaac Craig, James Barrett, E. B. Good, Clinton Faulkner, William Pentecost, Lewis F. Vandergrift, Jacob Demmel, Wm. Gunst, Wm. C. Beck, George Kingsland, John Metz, James Dickson, Marshall S. Brobeck, Columbus Anderson, John Howard and Wm. M. Moore.

On motion, it was ordered that no more applications be received, there already being some fifty or more on the sub list.

The regular business was then proceeded with.

Reports from the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Telegraph were read and filed for the month of April. During the month there were fourteen fires and alarms.

Messrs. Torley, Jones and Pitcairn were appointed a committee to consider the question of a fire department uniform.

The Secretary reported the following state of the finances of the Board, viz.:

Expenses for April, 1874	$19,777 39
Previously expended during the present year	29,322 38
Total since January	$49,099 77
Balance on hand May 1st	4123,644 54

Received and filed.

A number of bills were then read, and all those properly probated and accompanied by the orders were ordered to be paid.

An offer of $500 for the old Eagle engine house now dismantled, was read and the communication ordered to be filed.

The difficulty regarding the Twenty-fourth ward engine house was discussed, and the monthly committee was instructed to procure the written opinion of the City Attorney and to take action therewith.

The rule relative to firemen visiting drinking saloons was modified that for the first offence a fine of $10 be imposed and for a second offence dismissal. The same penalties are to inflicted upon foremen for failure to report men for the offense.

The Board was adjourned *sine die*.

NEW ORGANIZATION

The commission then met for organization for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Torley, Mr. Jenkins Jones was made temporary chairman.

The credentials of Messrs. Geo. W. Wilson, John S. Torley and John H. McElroy, the newly elected commissioners, were then read and approved, and the gentlemen admitted to seats in the board.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year, by a unanimous vote:

President of the Board, Geo. W. Wilson.

Secretary, Frank P. Case.

Chief Engineer, Wm. J. White.

Assistant Chief Engineer, John Hamill.

Superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph, Samuel L. Fullwood.

Mr. Torley moved that a committee be appointed to see on what terms the property corner of Cherry alley and Second avenue can be purchased with a view of selling the Duquesne engine house and building a new one on the proposed site, the Duquesne house not being roomy enough for the purpose.

Adjourned.

THE KNIFE.

Serious Stabbing Affray in a Smithfield Street Saloon—One Man Gashed in the Neck and Arm—Another Cut With a Poker on the Hand and Occiput.

The general dullness that prevailed yesterday in police circles was broken last evening, and in a manner shocking to even those accustomed to scenes of violence. William Casper and Christ Dietrich were standing at the bar of Rutger's beer saloon, 189 Smithfield street. Casper, it is stated, had imbibed as he was drinking a glass of beer. The latter replied that he did not wish to drink in such company. Casper, it is alleged by eye-witnesses of the affair, began to berate Dietrich, using the very vilest language. Dietrich, being a man of spirit, seized a poker, as Casper approached him in a threatening manner, and struck him on the head. Casper thereupon drew a knife and cut Dietrich on the left arm. Dietrich retaliated by a blow from the poker, hitting Casper on the nape of the neck, fracturing the jugular artery.

The barkeeper and the son of the proprietor, who had been unprepared by the suddeness of the assault, had not interfered, and prevented further bloodshed. By this time officer John Reichhamer, the patrolman on that beat, came upon the scene, and on learning that Casper had run out of the back door, pursued and overtook him in the yard of a dwelling. Once a desperate struggle ensued, but the officer was game and succeeded in landing the darkies in the lock-up. On the way to the lock-up Casper, who is a stout, low-set, strong-jointed young fellow, gave the officer a good deal to do, dragging him along. After placing his prisoner in a cell Officer Reichhamer returned and took Dietrich into custody. When the latter was examined at the lockup it was found that his wounds were dressed by Dr. McCoy, who was promptly summoned. The wound on Dietrich's neck was over two inches in length, and severed the muscles of the postero-lateral side of the neck, severed a number of veins, and barely stopped short of the arterial branch. The wound in the arm was not dangerous, and its great loss, taken in connection with the general direction of the cut and the heated state of the weather, have occasioned very serious apprehensions. The wound in his left arm is about four inches in length and rather deep, is not regarded as dangerous, unless inflammation should supervene. The Toombs Physician sewed up both gashes, after which Dietrich was locked up for the night. Mr. P. Kellar becoming surety for his appearance as a party to the affray.

Casper had the handle of the knife still back of his hand cut by blows from Dietrich's poker, but his injuries are not at all serious.

Subsequently officer Reichhamer found the knife used by Casper. It had been thrown over the fence in the rear of Rutger's saloon into Dr. Badger's yard.

It is likely a charge of felonious assault and battery and cutting with intent will be preferred against Casper to-day. Dietrich is represented as a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, while Casper is not unknown in police circles. At a late hour this morning Dietrich was in a comfortable condition, although in a critical state of blood, with symptoms unchanged. Casper will be held to await the result of Dietrich's injuries.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The ejectment case of John E. King and others against the Cambria Iron and Coal Company, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Wesley Rose, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of claimed Oliver Lathrop for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

A. G. Mills, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of C. Mills, a creditor, for same, referred to said Register.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt, Susquehanna county. Appointment of Oliver Lathrop, of Gibson, same county, as assignee, approved.

Buehler, Bombright & Co., creditors, Philadelphia, vs. Brady & Logan, debtors, Tidioute, Warren county. Petition in bankruptcy filed, and the usual order issued.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the several mechanics' lien cases of E. F. Eighler against Thomas Walsh, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $1,242 24.

The jury in the case of Ballentine vs. Winn, Keams and others, after having been out for twenty-four hours, came into court and stated that they were unable to agree. It is understood they stood four for finding for defendants, and eight for finding for the plaintiff, but of these eight, four were in favor of but a limited amount of damages.

George Fellower, administrator of James Oliver, deceased, vs. George F. Dennistoun. Issue to try amount of mesne profits. On trial before Judge Ewing.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Beck vs. Beck; Hamilton vs. Hamilton; Byers vs. Fleming; Howley vs. Howley; Brown vs. Ferron; Murphy vs. Haskins; McDonald vs. Hengerford; Jewett & Co. vs.

Mr. Purviance made a motion for a new trial in the case of the Pittsburgh Gas Company against Thorne and others, and filed reasons in support of the same.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of E. P. Kuhn's administrator vs. James Linton, the plaintiff took a non-suit. This was the last of four cases, in which the plaintiffs sought to enforce the payment of promissory notes signed by the respective defendants. The defence was, that the notes had been fraudulently obtained, or the signatures forged. It will be remembered that in 1870 a number of sharpers went around the country, principally among the farmers, and under various pretexts obtained signatures to a patent churning, or some such article, obtained the signatures of a number of farmers to what (as the farmers alleged) they supposed to be subscription lists. A desperate struggle ensued, but the officer was game and managed to land the darkies in the lock-up. On the way to the lock-up Casper, who is a stout, low-set, strong-jointed young fellow, gave the officer a good deal to do, dragging him along. After placing his prisoner in a cell Officer Reichhamer returned and took Dietrich into custody. When the latter was examined at the lockup it was found that his wounds were dressed by Dr. McCoy, who was promptly summoned. The wound on Dietrich's neck was over two inches in length, and severed the muscles of the postero-lateral side of the neck, severed a number of veins, and barely stopped short of the arterial branch. The wound in the arm was not dangerous, and its great loss, taken in connection with the general direction of the cut and the heated state of the weather, have occasioned very serious apprehensions. The wound in his left arm is about four inches in length and rather deep, is not regarded as dangerous, unless inflammation should supervene. The Toombs Physician sewed up both gashes, after which Dietrich was locked up for the night. Mr. P. Kellar becoming surety for his appearance as a party to the affray.

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AN ARCHITECTURAL ATTRACTION.

The Proposed New Public School Building in the First Ward, Allegheny.

For a long time, the school house in the First ward, Allegheny, has been inadequate to furnish the needed accommodation to the constantly increasing juvenile population of that district. The building itself is old and unsupplied with the modern improvements in ventilation, comfort and accessibility, and, though not positively an unsightly heap or brick, is far from being an ornament to the ward, much less serving the essential purposes of utility. This state of things has inspired the new board of directors to action, and ever since their installation into office they have been casting about for the most economical as well as the most immediate means of supplying this want by the erection of a new school building, which will be substantial, lasting, commodious, convenient, accessible, and at the same time ornamental in the utilitarian sense of the word. Recently, they invited proposals for, during from architects, and out of the number submitted, selected the one designed by Mr. A. Peebles, the architect, at No. 5 Sixth avenue. It is proposed to erect the present school house until the summer vacation, and after September first, to hold the classes in the large mansion on the corner of School street and Ferry avenue, owned and formerly occupied by Mrs. Herron Fearer.

The new school building will be of the normal style of architecture, having a frontage on Rebecca street of eighty-four feet and extending along School street ninety-six feet. There will be two entrances—the main one on Rebecca street through the base of a projecting tower, surmounted by a pyramid, and elevation of which will be one hundred and twenty feet. The other entrance will be from School street, through a porch in the building, while on the opposite, or west side of the building, will be an entrance to the play ground. The lot itself is 100x150 feet, and is an L shaped play-ground 36x150 deep at the side and 24x24 at the West, sufficiently ample for all practical purposes. The building will be constructed of brick with Massillon stone trimmings, and will have three stories in height. The first and second floors will each contain five large class or study rooms, and the third floor three, making in all thirteen study halls, which will certainly afford abundance of room, for years to come to the scholars of the First ward. In addition to the three rooms mentioned the third floor will be provided with a large hall 40x70 feet in breadth and length and 20 feet in heighth. This will be used for literary exhibitions, commencements and public meetings of the citizens of the ward. The basement will be raised seven feet above the present grade of the street, and will contain election rooms, cloak rooms, and a commodious fire proof vault, gymnasium, separate water closets for the boys and girls, furnace and coal vaults.

In order to guard against panic or fire, all the doors will open outward, and there will be three broad, ample stairways and spacious halls. Each school room will be provided with wardrobes and washstands, so that the school children may hang away their outside wraps and head-gear, but can practice that quality which is lacking in many architects—economy.

From the furnaces in the basement, which are to be enclosed in fire-proof, up through which steam will run to heat the rooms, radiating shafts. Each room will communicate with one or the other of these shafts, so that the accumulated foul air will pass through the shaft, will generate and attract a current from every room, will be carried off by furnaces in the air, completely ventilating the apartment and surrounding the children with a wholesome atmosphere.

The uses of the election and directors' rooms, gymnasium, etc., in the basement, are too obvious to require particularizing. The proposed new school building will cost $40,000, a nominal sum when its capacity, convenience and adaptability are considered, and more especially when we say that, judging from the drawing, it will excel in elegance of architecture and commodious detail any similar school house in Allegheny county, if not in the State. We may also add that the taste of the directors and the skill of the architect, as exhibited in the drawings, reflect great credit on those gentlemen.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds were placed on record in the county Recorder's office yesterday:

Duquesne Coal Company to Henry Kane, May 1, 1874; three acres thirty-two perches, Wilkins township.....$200

Same to Jno. Sarver, March 20, 1873; one acre eighty-five perches, same place, reserving coal.....$499 37

James McClelland to Jas. Kain, July 18, 1873; one hundred and twenty-two perches, Forward, Wilkins township.....$200

Sheriff Blare to D. Bruce & Co., May 9, 1874; interest of D. Dunn, in lot Tarentum borough, Canal street, 149 feet front, with buildings.....$600

Jno. Grazier to Joseph Ganster, October 22, 1872; lot in Ninth Versailles township, Rippey avenue 100x100 feet.....$250

Chas. Mentz to Isaac A. Reed, April 18, 1874; two lots in McClure's plan of lots, Chartiers township, Geo. Goldbuck to Annie C. Weber, August 1, 1872; Allegheny, Fifth ward, lot 50x221 feet.....$1,300

Orphans' court, Archibald McBride to Geo. A. McBride et al., March 21, 1874; 46½ acres land in North Fayette township.....$1,800

Robert Hill to John Salisbury, March 4, 1874; lot in Shaler township, Sill avenue, 20x150 feet.....$125

Mary A. Bailey to Henry Schlader, April 4, 1868; lot on Mulberry street, Mt. Washington, 25x100 feet.....$300

Quit claim, James Simpson to Sam. R. Dawson, April 10, 1874; Second ward, Allegheny. Veto street, 20x35 feet.....$150

David Stewart to S. C. Stewart, December 3, 1862; all the interest in a patent churning, and upon the scene, and on learning that Casper had run out of the back door, pursued and overtook him in the yard of a dwelling. Once a desperate struggle ensued, but the officer was game and managed to land the darkies in the lock-up. On the way to the lock-up Casper, who is a stout, low-set, strong-jointed young fellow, gave the officer a good deal to do, dragging him along. After placing his prisoner in a cell Officer Reichhamer returned and took Dietrich into custody. When the latter was examined at the lockup it was found that his wounds were dressed by Dr. McCoy, who was promptly summoned. The wound on Dietrich's neck was over two inches in length, and severed the muscles of the postero-lateral side of the neck, severed a number of veins, and barely stopped short of the arterial branch. The wound in the arm was not dangerous, and its great loss, taken in connection with the general direction of the cut and the heated state of the weather, have occasioned very serious apprehensions. The wound in his left arm is about four inches in length and rather deep, is not regarded as dangerous, unless inflammation should supervene. The Toombs Physician sewed up both gashes, after which Dietrich was locked up for the night. Mr. P. Kellar becoming surety for his appearance as a party to the affray.

Casper had the handle of the knife still back of his hand cut by blows from Dietrich's poker, but his injuries are not at all serious.

Subsequently officer Reichhamer found the knife used by Casper. It had been thrown over the fence in the rear of Rutger's saloon into Dr. Badger's yard.

It is likely a charge of felonious assault and battery and cutting with intent will be preferred against Casper to-day. Dietrich is represented as a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, while Casper is not unknown in police circles. At a late hour this morning Dietrich was in a comfortable condition, although in a critical state of blood, with symptoms unchanged. Casper will be held to await the result of Dietrich's injuries.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, May 13.—The new Ministry is announced this morning, as follows: Zabala, President of Council and Minister of War; Sagasta, Minister of the Interior; Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Camacho, Minister of Finance; Alonzo Martinez, Minister of Justice; Alonzo Colemanares, Minister of Public Works; Romero Ortez, Minister of Colonies; Rodriguerez Arias, Minister of Marine.

England.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 13.—The Czar of Russia and Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Dover this evening. Immense crowds witnessed the debarkation of the party and greeted them with hearty cheers. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur were waiting to receive the imperial visitors and accompany them to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at ten o'clock to-night.

France.

THE ASSEMBLY AT WORK.

PARIS, May 13.—The Duke de Broglie declares that he will call up for immediate decision the new Election bill. The Left and Extreme Right oppose its present consideration, and will make it a Cabinet question. The debate will occur on Friday or Saturday. The Assembly to-day received Buffet President, and all the Vice Presidents of the late session.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—The steamships Castalia and State of Georgia, from New York, have arrived out.

GLASGOW, May 13.—The steamship Ethiopia arrived in the Clyde under sail with a broken shaft.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 13.—Consols for money 93⅛ for account 93⅛@93⅝; 5-20s, 1865, 107; do. 1867, 109¾; 10-40s, 104; new 8s, 104⅝. New York Central, 98; Erie, 8½@8¾; Erie preferred, 20. Tallow 39s 6d.

PARIS, May 13.—Rentes 59 francs 99 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Cotton active; middling uplands 8⅝@8⅝d; Orleans 8⅝@8¾d; sales 18,000 bales; American 8,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat, average, 12s 5d@12s 6d. Corn 37s 6d. Bacon—long clear middles 46s 6d.

ARKANSAS.

The Legislature in Session.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—The quorum of both Houses of the Legislature is now in session, Fourteen members of the Senate and forty-five of the House are proceeding with the business.

A joint resolution was passed appointing a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House to notify Governor Baxter that the General Assembly had met upon his call for an extraordinary session, and request Gov. Sill, who resides, if message he might desire to communicate.

The Legislature this afternoon appointed a joint committee to wait upon Governor Baxter to send to the President in reference to the present difficulties. The House passed a resolution calling on Governor Baxter to know what steps he has taken in accordance with the proposition of Baxter to remove from the State House and leave the Legislature to settle the present troubles. Mr. Trindall made a speech taking the position that the Legislature had exclusive jurisdiction in cases of contest for the office of governor. His remarks were loudly applauded.

BAXTER CONFIDENT OF THE STATE HOUSE.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—A Little Rock special to the *Evening Dispatch* says that in the event of the Legislature recognizing Baxter as Governor, of which he had no doubt, it would advise Governor Baxter to call out the militia and ask that the United States authorities compel Brooks to vacate the State House. If President Grant should comply, and Brooks refuse, he would take the building by force, and if the President should delay, and still permit the troops here to interfere as they have been doing, he would proclaim himself independent.

BAXTER'S ADVANTAGE IN MEN AND MATERIAL.

Baxter's forces have all the advantages in point of men and artillery. They received last night two Parrott guns from Texas, 1862; also, a quantity of Springfield rifles, with plenty of prepared ammunition. These guns are being placed in position. Governor Baxter also received several new companies last night, and a large supply of ammunition.

FEDERAL NON-INTERFERENCE.

The Federals have agreed that hereafter they will not interfere with either party beyond certain limits, which limits are outside the thickly settled part of the city. Hereafter neither party can receive supplies will be permitted keenter Brooks' quarters without a fight.

MORE SKIRMISHING.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—Another little street skirmish occurred this evening, in which two men were wounded. Baxter received several companies of troops this evening. He also received two pieces of artillery this morning. Matters are rather quiet to-night.

HOPEFUL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—It is believed here that the Arkansas matter will be settled, so far as the general government is concerned, to-morrow.

Hon. Thomas Howard.

We republish from the Philadelphia *Press* the following very complimentary and well deserved notice of Hon. Thomas Howard:

We note in some of the Pittsburgh papers that Hon. Thomas Howard, recently elected by the Democracy as candidate for Congress from one of the districts in Allegheny county. With no desire to interfere with the rights of our Democratic petitors, we cannot avoid the expression of our satisfaction at seeing so many able representatives to be named in connection with representative positions. It is the disgrace of this era of rush and hurry, of money-getting, that many of our legislators, especially from the cities, are ignorant, inexpert, or incompetents—either unworthy or corrupt. As we have often said, in this city alone the general character of representative institutions are not men of statesmanlike, but of party bound, and it is the misfortune of the country in rapidly enlarging its proportions.

WILLIAM L. DENISON, an old resident of the East End, died yesterday, at his late residence, on Hiland avenue, in the sixty-seventh year.

The case of Dr. Smith, the Tempranceville physician charged with murder, will come up for trial at the June term of the Criminal Court.

ON oath of John Walker, Alderman Nichols yesterday committed Henry Buchanan to jail to await a hearing on a charge of false pretense.

MAYOR NEILLIE, of Allegheny, last evening held John Thompson in $500 bail for court to answer a charge of the larceny of a breastpin preferred by Wm. Wolf.

SQUIRE ELLISON, of Aetna borough, yesterday committed Mary Sochner to jail to await a hearing on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Ann E. Munsiow.

MR. W. A. GILDENSTEPP, we are pleased to state, returned home yesterday somewhat greatly improved in health. He had been lying ill in Philadelphia for several weeks.

A short time ago, a horse belonging to unknown individual stole a coat hanging on a hook in front of Troy Laundry, Penn avenue, 189 Locust street, Allegheny, and escaped.

TO-MORROW evening the Women's Temperance Crusade will hold a meeting in the First Second Presbyterian church, Dr. Howard, pastor, corner of Penn avenue and Seventh street.

W. W. Beeks was arraigned by the City Clerk with forgery before Acting Mayor McMasters, yesterday, waived a hearing and in default of bail was committed for trial.

SQUIRE MORROW, the efficient City Clerk, will serve Acting Mayor McMasters on the interesting event that has recently occurred within the patriarchate. May abundance of such blessings be granted to connubial bliss.

NO CERESE is admitted on the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad, unless those in charge of it have, beside a ticket, a physician's certificate, reciting what disease the person died of, and that it was not contagious.

ROSEAN BRIA has given information before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, charging Patrick Monaco, of Jones street, with passing counterfeit money on election day. Mr. M. was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

M. H. GOLDSMITH was thrown from a wagon on Spring Garden run yesterday morning, and received severe injuries. His horse, it appears, took fright, and in his efforts to control them and check their mad career, he fell from the wagon, and was run over by the wheels.

EMMA CANTWELL, with several *aliases*, the female detective, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Mayor McMasters on the charge of $50, in default of which she will go to the Workhouse for ninety days. It is thought that her friends will come to the rescue.

MESSRS. JOHN BARTON and D. T. Watson have gone to Wheeling to try a case in ejectment, involving the ownership of the Wheeling brewery, valued at $100,000. The son and son-in-law of Jacob Ziegler, George W. Schmidt are the parties to the suit.

THE Division Superintendents and other officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are in session at Altoona, arranging a summer schedule. The train which carried the party from this city left Pittsburgh and sixteen miles in three hours and a half.

ACTING MAYOR MCMASTERS yesterday sent George McDonald and Mary Ann Kelly to the workhouse for six months; John Ford and John Warfield for ninety days, for disorderly conduct. Mary Kennedy and William Cooper, "vags," were given thirty days.

JAMES GALLAGAN is wanted by Alderman McMasters to answer the charge of stealing James Shaw's coat from the towboat "Hawk," and Henry Gerlach is needed by the same magistrate to explain whether or not he stole the coat of J. H. Porter, from their mutual boarding house on Second avenue.

THE Chief of Police last evening instructed the officers of that district to arrest anyone in the act of throwing stones and injuring their calling on Sixth avenue. This course has been rendered necessary by the heartless conduct of some of the class in question. In pursuance of these orders, two notorious women of the town were captured and locked up in the Central station.

A SERIOUS accident occurred recently at Lippincott & Bakewell's ax factory, in William Phillips' building, on New Grant's way in the rear of East Diamond street, Allegheny. While forging an ax, he lost his hold of the hot metal, which struck him in the abdomen. At first the injury was not deemed serious, but latterly Phillips' symptoms have assumed a grave type, and Dr. Kirker considers it a bad case.

IT IS STATED that the notes of the Allegheny Valley Railroad are allowed by the managers to go to protest. Owing to the long continued illness and death of the late President, Col. Wm. Phillips, affairs were left somewhat confused. John Scott, the new President, and W. P. Shinn, his assistant, are getting the accounts in order, and as soon as completed a correct statement will be furnished to the creditors of the road, and some plan suggested for their relief.

THE Monongahela House has been sold by Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., for the sum of $200,000, to the following named gentlemen: John McDonald Crossan, one-half interest, and Charles J. Clarke and A. H. Miller, Esqs., each one-fourth interest. There will be no change in the management, but the public are promised better accommodations than ever. The hotel has been recognized for years as one of the best in the country, and Mr. Crossan is determined to maintain its high reputation.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely, on the petition of Dempsey and O'Toole, for stationery furnished the Interior Department.

Mr. CHANDLER, by request, introduced a bill for the better protection of emigrants. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations. Referred.

Mr. OGLESBY introduced a bill for the relief of the Chickasaws, and the adoption of freedmen. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, by unanimous consent, addressed the Senate, upon a bill introduced by him, appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to reimburse the State of West Virginia and its citizens, for losses incurred by reason of the destruction of bridges, court houses, school houses, churches, etc., by the Federal troops during the late war. He spoke of the organization of his State during the war, claiming that she had been loyal to the government from the very beginning, but from her peculiar situation was forced to bear the brunt of hard knocks and cruel blows from both of the contending armies. He appealed to the Senators to do justice to the claim, as well as those of the border and Southern States.

Mr. SCOTT said that unless the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) deemed it his duty to call up the Finance bill, he (Scott) would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of bills from the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did feel it incumbent upon him to move to take up the Finance bill, but he hoped its consideration would not occupy more than to-day and to-morrow.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice that after the Finance bill should be disposed of he would ask the Senate to consider the bills from the Committee on Claims.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Finance bill.

Mr. SCOTT called up the amendment of the Committee on Finance presented by him yesterday. He said he offered the amendment in the interest of the government and for the convenience of banks.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 37.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted an amendment of which he gave notice, to strike out forty per cent. and insert twenty-five per cent. as the amount of greenbacks to be retired.

Pending discussion on Mr. Wright's amendment,

Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Senate proceed to executive business.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the Finance bill.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the House bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on public domain. Placed on the calendar.

The Indian Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked and obtained leave for the Judiciary Committee to report at any time the Geneva Award bill.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to remain in session and finish the Finance bill.

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